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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXVII NO. 126 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 29, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

Japanese Hold Up Nazi Liner

Agreement On Basis Of Absolute Reciprocity

ANGLO-FRENCH FORMULA FOR "PEACE FRONT"

Moscow Studying Terms Of New Proposals

LONDON May 27.

Prominence is given in the morning newspapers to the unexpectedly rapid progress in the drafting of the final text of new British proposals—they might indeed be termed Franco-British, for London and Paris have been in closest touch during their drafting—which should now be in the hands of the Moscow Government.

Comment by diplomatic correspondents stresses the absolute reciprocity contained in the new formula.

"The Times diplomatic correspondent gives the following version of the suggested three-Power Agreement:—

"Great Britain, France and Soviet Russia will agree to co-operate immediately in defence if any one of them is made the target of a European act of aggression.

All three will co-operate immediately if any of them is involved in war as a result of fulfilling assurances given to other States in Europe. In case of other acts of aggression in Europe or in times when aggression appears imminent, they will consult together on the action to be taken.

They will declare that the agreement is wholly defensive and embodies the principles of the League Covenant—but mutual assistance would not be left to the League for verdict in case of emergency. Steps will be taken to put the agreement on a practical basis as soon as possible."

"The Daily Telegraph's" diplomatic correspondent's understanding of proposals does not differ in any important respect. The hope was expressed by these and other writers that the latest form would have to meet the difficulties which the Soviet Government have claimed to find in the earlier proposals.—B.O.W.

MOSCOW STUDYING PROPOSALS

MOSCOW, May 27.

Government are now studying the proposals an answer to which is expected very soon. It is understood if an agreement is reached a pact will be signed at Moscow.—Reuter.

TWO COUNTRIES ARE NOW ONE

Bonnet On Happy Result Of Franco-British Alliance

PARIS, May 27.

The "Franco-British alliance has been so consolidated in recent months that the two countries are now one."

Thus declared M. Bonnet in a speech here. He continued that Britain besides accepting conscription had given guarantee not only in the Rhine, but in the Vistula. He concluded: "The French know that peace was the most precious of all blessings and peaceful exchanges between nations are a vital necessity, but if a foreign will should impose on them the greatest sacrifice, every Frenchman will, as in 1914, respond to the call of his country in danger.—Reuter.

FRANCE NOT PLAYING DOUBLE GAME

Her Desire To Live In Friendliness Stressed By Daladier

PARIS, May 28.

France's desire to live in friendship with all men was stressed by M. Daladier, in a speech at the inaugural ceremony of the New American Legion Memorial at Neuilly cemetery. He said they never had the pretension of presenting themselves as a predestined race, superior to all others and capable of enslaving them. Their greatest happiness consisted, on the contrary, in feeling themselves similar to the noblest and the most peace-loving among them.

NO DOUBLE GAME.

"France is not playing a double game on the map of the world. When she proposes peace, it is to the peace that she sincerely devotes her effort. In spite of renewed threats and uncertainties of the present hour, France does not wish to abandon the hope of saving peace."

WHAT AMERICANS THINK.

Mr. Bullitt, the American Ambassador in his speech declared: "to Americans, as to all great peoples of the Western world, the acceptance of war is a less horrible alternative than the acceptance of enslavement."—Reuter

FOREIGN SITUATION REVIEWED

French Govt. To Continue Efforts For United Peace Front

PARIS, May 27.

The Council of Ministers, today, was devoted entirely to a general review of the foreign situation by M. Bonnet. It is understood that the Ministers were informed that the situation was more favourable from the French viewpoint than for some time past, though the Government could not afford to relax efforts to establish a united democratic Peace Front. The conclusion of the Anglo-Franco-Soviet Pact will probably be announced next week.

FRANCO-TURKISH PACT?

It is understood M. Bonnet also stated that an early conclusion of the Franco-Turkish Pact was probable.—Reuter.

IF BRITAIN. IS ATTACKED

LONDON, May 28.

Willingness to hold out a hand of friendship to the German and Italian ex-servicemen, if their Governments made it possible, but determination to defend the liberties of Britain if she were attacked, were expressed by Sir Frederick Maurice, in his Presidential address at the annual Conference of the British Legion.

Sir Frederick Maurice said that it was obviously impossible for them to renew the contacts they had made as long as the press in Germany and Italy was daily abusing Britain. He added: "We are willing to renew our contacts, but let there be no mistake about this. If our country is attacked we are going to defend it to the last, if our liberties are threatened we are going to fight for them, and if our friends are menaced we are going to stand by them."

The speech was punctuated with cheers by 1,000 delegates.—Reuter.

WOMEN'S WORLD CONFERENCE FOR PEACE

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

A Women's World Conference for Peace and Liberty supported by leading women representatives of Britain, Denmark, Scandinavia and the United States of America will be held in Havana, Cuba, this autumn. The Conference will follow a conference of Pan-American women and among the problems to be discussed are the organisation of world peace, religious and racial persecution, the refugee problem, and the task of women's organisations throughout the world at the present period of danger. Among the patrons of the conference are Madame Chiang Kai Shek and Madame Tabouis. An office has been opened for the conference in London at Dorland House, 14, Regent Street, W., in order to co-ordinate the support which is coming in from all over the world for the conference.—United Press.

Industrial Crisis In Germany

Optimum Exploitability Has Been Passed, Says Official Report

BERLIN, May 27.

Industry is facing very grave problems of labour, raw materials and transport, according to a report of the Institute for Economic Investigation for the first quarter of 1939. The number of employed rose to over 21 million; nevertheless, the building trade was extending the period of winter work, the mining industry was increasing the hours, and artisans and particularly agricultural labourers were also working longer hours.

Regarding raw materials, home production is facing difficulties of quantity and type. More iron ore is mined, but owing to the phosphorus content, that type of steel cannot be produced, for which there was most demand. There are similar difficulties in wood and coal trades.

The report says that a tremendous burden has been laid on transport facilities by the Western fortifications and the taking over of Sudetenland, Bohemia and Moravia. Increased production is reported in almost all spheres of industry but "the progress has been achieved with extraordinarily great efforts and expenses. The whole range of industries has already passed the optimum exploitability. In many cases, less qualified labour power must be used, prejudicing production capacity".—Reuter.

German Protest And Its Sequel

Hush Up Tactics Fail: Chinese Journal's Revelations

SHANGHAI, MAY 28.

A JAPANESE WARSHIP FORCED THE GERMAN STEAMER "SAUERLAND" TO STOP WHILE SHE WAS BOUND FOR SHANGHAI LAST WEDNESDAY, STATES THE SHANGHAI PAPER "CHINA PRESS."

IT SAYS THAT A PARTY BOARDED "SAUERLAND" WHICH BELONGS TO HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE AND STAYED FOR TWENTY MINUTES EXAMINING THE SHIP'S PAPERS.

Hush Up Tactics Fail

THE GERMAN CONSUL-GENERAL IN SHANGHAI STRONGLY PROTESTED TO THE JAPANESE AUTHORITIES, ACCORDING TO THE PAPER, WHICH ADDS THAT THE AFFAIR WAS HUSHED UP BUT IT BECAME KNOWN WHEN "SAUERLAND" ARRIVED IN SHANGHAI.

THE INCIDENT IS SAID TO HAVE OCCURRED SHORTLY AFTER THE STOPPING OF "ARAMIS."—REUTER.

JAPANESE OCCUPY TINGTSU

Tokio Gives Figures Of Chinese Casualties

TOKIO, May 28.

Japanese troops have occupied Tingtsu, a strategic town about twenty miles south of Nanchang, according to a dispatch received here.

It is stated that the Chinese left over 500 dead on the battlefield. It is claimed that during the recent Japanese offensive in Hupeh Province, Chinese losses included over 20,000 dead while over 5,000 prisoners were taken. Japanese casualties are given as 64 dead and 236 wounded.—Reuter.

JAIRAMDAS ELECTED SIND P. C. C. PRESIDENT

KARACHI, May 28.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram was elected President of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee this afternoon in the place of Dr. Choithram P. Gidwani retiring.—United Press.

DAVIS CUP

BRUSSELS, May 28.

In the Davis Cup in the third round, Belgium eliminated Norway, by three matches to nil.—Reuter.

Find Of Iron And Oil In Sind

Govt. Grants License To Dalmias For Prospecting

KARACHI, MAY 28.

RICH DEPOSITS OF COAL IRON ORE AND MINERAL OIL HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED IN TATTA TALUKA, THE ANCIENT CAPITAL OF SIND, SIXTY MILES FROM KARACHI.

It appears that experts were engaged in carrying out tests in the area for a long time. A study of the rocky soil, boring on the site and laboratory tests of the material confirmed the prospects of coal and oil industries in Sind.

The Dalmias, who are responsible for this enterprise, have been granted a licence by the Provincial Government for prospecting the same in 60 sq. miles. It is understood that plants have been ordered and work will commence shortly.—United Press.

VIRAWALA FOR BAGASARA

Thakore Saheb And Party For Aravali Hills?

RAJKOT, May 28.

Durbar Shree Virawalla with his party left yesterday evening for Bagasara for about a fortnight's stay with a view to recuperate his health. If necessary the Reforms Committee will also be proceeding to Bagasara for consultation with him.

The Thakore Saheb is understood to be scheduled to leave on a shikar trip somewhere in the Aravlli Hills. An advance party consisting of Mr. Madar Singhji of the Tramba Durbar, Mr. Prabhatsinghji of Shahpur and Mr. Ranjitsinji, President of the Girasia Association has already left yesterday evening for the preliminary arrangements.—United Press.

Rajkot Constitution Committee In Session

RAJKOT, May 28.

The Constitution Committee of the Rajkot Praja Parishad which met yesterday resumed their meeting again this morning and is expected to finish the draft of their Constitution to-day.—United Press.

THREE HUNDRED SHIAS ARRESTED

LUCKNOW, May 28

Three hundred Shias, exclusively of Jhung in the Punjab, courted arrest today by reciting "Tabarra" publicly in defiance of the Government ban.—United Press.

Order On Patna Labour Leaders

Mill Strike Situation Worsens: 50 Picketers Including Women Arrested

PATNA, May 28.

The strike situation in Bihariji Mills, Patna City is getting worse. About 50 picketers including several women were arrested uptil yesterday night.

An order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. has been pro-mulgated by the City Magistrate against six Labour leaders and all the strikers and all those taking part in the strike and prohibiting the congregation of persons more than four within a radius of 500 yards from the premises of the said Mills carrying lathis or other weapons and crying slogans.—United Press.

Unity Is The Key To Success

Gangadharrao Deplores Narrow Tendencies In Congress

CALL TO THANA DISTRICT TO HELP PROHIBITION

Peasant's Straight Question To Conference

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BORDI, May 28.

"IF WE SUCCEED IN PUTTING OUR OWN HOUSE IN ORDER," SAID MR. GANGADHARRAO DESPANDE, ADDRESSING SEVENTH SESSION OF THE THANA DIST RICT POLITICAL CONFERENCE HELD HERE TO-DAY, IN MARATHI "PURIFY THE GREAT CONGRESS ORGANISATION FROM CORRUPTION AND OPPORTUNISM CARRY OUT THE CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME OF THE CONGRESS WHICH IS AIMED AT ENSURING THE WELL-BEING OF THE MASSES, ESTABLISH INTER-COMMUNAL AND INTER-PROVINCIAL UNITY AND WHOLEHEARTEDLY CO-OPERATE, WITH THE POPULAR MINIST RIES IN THEIR EFFORTS TO BENEFIT THE MASSES, WE WILL HAVE STRENGTHENED OURSELVES TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT WE, WILL PROVE IRRESISTIBLE IN OUR STRUGGLE AGAINST BRITISH IMPERIALISM.

Need Of Non-violence

Referring to the changes that had taken place in the political field since 1918 he said that the attention of the Congress was then directed towards creating an atmosphere of resistance to the British Government. "Today", said the speaker, "we are working in a different atmosphere and with settled policies as regards our goal of complete independence. We have determined that the only method of achieving our goal is by means of non-violence."

CONFUSED POLITICAL THOUGHT

Proceeding Mr. Despande said that the country to-day was disturbed by various currents of thoughts and political theories. People were impatient and this impatience waa natural. The contributory causes to this were the world situation and the economic exploitation of the masses, who were at the end of their resources. It was necessary that some solution should be found for these problems without delay. Persons who were opposed to Gandhian principles tried to make out that methods other than non-violent were a shortcut to an effective solution of these problems. But it was easy to prove that their arguments were fallacious. Hundreds of revolutionaries in Bengal and other places who believed in violent methods and who risked their lives for the cause in which they had faith, had declared that they no longer believed in the efficacy of violence.

Outside India, the powerful nations which armed themselves on a competitive basis lived from day to day dreading a world conflagration in which every nation was likely to be annihilated. They realised that armaments led them nowhere.

WEAPON OF THE STRONG

"It is not because we are an unarmed nation that we have faith in non-vielence" said Mr. Deshpande, "but because of the efficacy of non-violence as a weapon of the strong. We look upon non-violence as the shortest and the safest course to our goal."

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESS MINISTRIES

After paying a warm tribute to Congress Ministries for their work in the interests of the masses Mr. Deshpande said that it was the duty of all to give whole-

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 1)

Mr. Gangadharrao Desphande who presided over the 7th Thana District Political Conference at Bordi on Sunday.

PEASANTS THRONG BORDI

Two thousand aboriginal peasants known as 'warlis' and 'dublas' trudged long distances from every part of Dahanu Talua in the gruelling heat of summer, their women carrying little babes in their arms, to attend the seventh Session of the Thana District Political Conference, which opened to-day at Bordi.

Little 'dubla' children carried Mahatma Gandhi's portrait and miniature Tri-colour flags as they marched singing songs in crude Marathi to a pandal constructed from dried cocoanut palm leaves and decorated with coloured Khadi. Attractive Prohibition posters which depicted pictorially the utter ruin that befalls the drink addict and his family were hung on every side of the pandal along with the portraits of the National leaders.

Seven thousand people including women from all over Thana district heard the Presidential address delivered by Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande well-known leader from Karntak.

Prominent among those who attended were the Hon. Mr. Latthe, Swami Anand, Mr. N. D. Deodhekar, M.L.C., Mr. V. V. Dandekar, M.L.A., Mr. K. G. Karsan, M.L.A., Mr. S. K. Patil and Mr. G. D. Vartak.

Dr. P. R. Dandekar, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the 300 delegates who came from all parts of Thana district.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY

is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE-WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Renowned Sisu Toilets Perfumes, require canvassers, stockists, agents all places, India. Attractive commission. Apply Sisu, 1st floor, Rahimtoola House, Homji Street, Pherozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay. (11830)

Wanted.—An Undergraduate, capable of teaching Hindi to the lower standards as also all school subjects. Apply stating qualifications, least pay expected, age, to the Secretary, New English School, Chopda, E. Kh. Those interested in sports will be given preference. (283)

Wanted immediately: 2 B.Ag.; 2 Overseers and 2 Clerks for a Native State. Apply with -2|- postage stamps for details to:—M. Upraiti, Manager, Hathie-Bata, Ajmer. (11914)

Wanted. An experienced officer for a high and responsible administrative post. Salary Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 p.m. Persons with sound experience of judicial and executive work in States or British India should apply with statement of their qualifications and experience to the Dewan, Jaisalmer State, Jaisalmer, (Rajputana). (273)

Wanted an experienced weaving master, having extensive practical and technical knowledge in artificial and pure silk coatings. Must have worked in the same capacity over ten years. Good pay and terms to a really competent man. Apply with copies of credentials and salary expected to Box No 275, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a Manual Training Teacher for the Herbert Intermediate College, Kotah. He must have passed the High School or equivalent examination in English and possess certificate in Carpentry and joining of Kala Bhawan, Baroda or of a Government Carpentry Technical School, in U.P., or Diploma of the Gwalior Central Technical Institute. Salary Rs. 50—3—65 p.m. Apply to the Director of Education, Kotah, up to the 10th June, 1939. (285)

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

An Ambitious Rent Collector seeks vacancy. Prepared to deposit cash security. Address: S. P. M., c/o Mohd. Ikramulla, 218, Kambekar Street, Bombay No. 3. (11829)

62. TO BE LET.

To Let. Airy, Single and double rooms, decent, quiet locality, all facilities, Tardeo, Ganjawalla Terrace (11831)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

BAI KABIBAI HINDU HIGH SCHOOL BUS-SERVICE FOR STUDENTS

To be in operation at a monthly charge of Rs. 3-8-0 from 12th June, 1939. Booking limited. Apply to the Principal, Bai Kabibai Hindu High School, 26, Holi Chakla, Fort, Bombay. (264)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

Re: Estate of SAMUEL JAMES ROBERTS ..... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having any claim against the Estate of the late SAMUEL JAMES ROBERTS, late Mail Driver of Parel Shed in the employ of B. B. & C. I. Railway Company of Bombay, Anglo Indian Christian, Inhabitant, deceased who died at Bombay on or about the 6th day of December, 1937 and Letters of Administration to whose estate were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the 18th day of May, 1939, to Geraldine, widow of the said deceased, the Administratrix of the estate of the said deceased, are requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to the undersigned Solicitors, at their Office at Cama Building, 24-26, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, after which date the Administratrix shall proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have received notice and no claim sent subsequently will be recognised.

And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said deceased are hereby required forthwith to pay the amount owing by them and/or to deliver up the said securities or the property as the case may be to the said Administratrix, at the office of the said Attorneys Messrs. Vakil Dadabhoy & Bharucha, at their address aforesaid.

Dated this 27th day of May, 1939.

VAKIL DADABHOY & BHARUCHA.
Attorneys for the Administratrix.

285.

72. TO LET IN SUBURBS

To Be Let, at Ville Parle, at a minute distance from Station, a bungalow suitable for residence or school, bright and airy with eight rooms, one hall, with the modern convenience of electricity and well water, wholly or partly. Apply to A. M. Raja. Tele 22634. (11822)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Admissions are now open for Courses in Radio and Electrical Engineering and Wireless Telegraphy. Efficient training both in Theory and Practice. Paying careers. Short Courses. Moderate fees. Library and gymkhana facilities. For fully illustrated Prospectus apply: Khalsa College, Bombay Technical Institute, King's Circle, Matunga, Bombay No. 19. (10937)

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings, and equipment. Session begins 15th July. For illustrated Prospectus apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S. Hospital Road, Karachi. (157)

151. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Established over 28 years. Import and Export Clearing and Shipping Works undertaken at reasonable rates, regular shipments of sundry packages to the local and mofussils. S. P. Sharma, Poddar Chamber, 109, Parsee Bazaar, Fort, Bombay. Tele 21485. (11796)

Public Notices

THE HANSRAJ MORARJI PUBLIC SCHOOL, ANDHERI

Opening from 15th June

Principal and Staff now in residence at the School. Parents can interview the Principal at Andheri between 8 and 10 A.M. (Tel. No. 86406).

Or

Between 12 & 2 P.M. at the Bai Kabibai Charity Trust Office (Tel. No. 24648), or by special previous appointment.

(269)

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDY IN INDIA AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The attention of qualified candidates is drawn to the University Notification recently published in the Bombay Government Gazette inviting applications for the following University Indian and Foreign Scholarships to be awarded by the Syndicate during the current academical year (1939-40):—

1. The Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Technical Scholarships (two)

The Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Scholarships are of the annual value of Rs 2,000 each, tenable for a period of *three years* in England for the study of branch of technical education, and open to all *Hindu Graduates* of the University of Bombay irrespective of standing.

2. The Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Bai Khanoobai Noormahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy Scholarships (three).

The scholarships are of the annual value of Rs. 3,600 each tenable for a period of *three years* and are awarded for higher studies in Europe, America, Japan or other foreign countries for Medicine, Philology, Ancient History, Economics, Arabic, Architecture, Town planning and Technological and Industrial subjects as well as the superior services. The competition is open to *Muslim graduates* of the University of Bombay of not more than seven years' standing who are 'bona fide' natives of the Bombay Presidency. The amounts paid to the Scholars are in the form of an advance repayable with or without interest as the Syndicate may in each case determine out of the salary or income of the scholars after the completion of their studies.

3. The Eduji Dinshaw Scholarships. (four).

(a) One scholarship of Rs. 50 per month for Secondary Technical Education. Applicants must be *Parsi* candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination and have been admitted to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute at Bombay or the Workshop Classes of the Poona or Karachi College of Engineering, or to the Poona Agricultural College for the Diploma Course or to any other similar institution recognized by the Syndicate.

(b) One scholarship of Rs. 70 per month for Higher Technical Education. Applicants must be *Parsi* candidates who having passed the Intermediate Examination in Science have been admitted to the college of Engineering at Poona or Karachi or the Agricultural College of Poona

(c) One scholarship of Rs. 130 per month for Higher Postgraduate Technical Work. Applicants must be *Parsi* candidates who have passed the B.Sc., B.Ag., or B.E. Examination of any Indian University with at least Second Class Honours and who are graduates of not more than ten years' standing from the date of their first passing a degree Examination.

(d) One scholarship of the value of Rs. 4,800 per annum tenable for a period of *three years* for the study of any branch of technical education in a foreign country and open for competition for *Parsi* candidates who have passed the M.Sc., M.Ag., or M.E. Examination of any of the Indian Universities and who are graduates of not more than ten years' standing from the date of their first passing a Degree Examination

The Registrar will be glad to supply any qualified candidate on application, written or oral, with a copy of qualification appertaining to the scholarship for which he is eligible, a form of the application and a copy of the rules regulating the award and tenure of the Scholarship. The last date for receiving applications for the Scholarships is the 30th June, 1939.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 26th May, 1939.

278.

Public Notices

FROM 1st June, 1939, CHEAP RETURN TICKETS will be issued between:

BOMBAY

V. T., BYCULLA, DADAR

AND

HOWRAH (CALCUTTA),

via NAGPUR & via NAINI

(both ways) at the following fares:

CLASS.	Via NAGPUR.	Via NAINI.
First	Rs. 191-11-6	Rs. 203-8-6
Second	Rs. 95-15-6	Rs. 101-13-6
Inter	Rs. 58-8-6	Rs. 61-8-6

These tickets will be available for completion of return journey for 30 DAYS from date of issue.

G.I.P.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WANTED A PRINCIPAL for Dharma Samaj Inter-College, Aligarh. Must be an M.A. (in English I Class) Trained or experienced and qualified under the Rules of Intermediate Board of U. P. Preference will be given to a person who is also an M.A. or B.A. of Oxford or Cambridge University in English and has practical experience of working an Intermediate college in U. P. Pay Rs. 300-20-500 (for an efficient man Rs. 325-20-500 may be given)

Applications must reach the undersigned before 15th June, 1939.

The selected candidate shall have to join on 5th July, 1939. Those not qualified according to the above notice need not apply. The applications must be accompanied with copies of testimonials which will not be returned.

CHUNNI LAL,
Manager,
D. S. Inter-College,
Aligarh.

(271)

NOTICE

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay are prepared to consider applications for the post of Deputy Municipal Commissioner under Section 55 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.

The pay of the post is Rs. 1,200-50-1, 500 plus Rs 160 conveyance allowance per mensem.

The applicant should be a native of the Province of Bombay or should have at the time of appointment a domicile in the Province of Bombay or in an Indian State, lying within the geographical limits of the Province of Bombay and must have at least a second class degree in Arts, Law, Science or Commerce of the Bombay University or must be the holder of an equivalent degree of a recognised University and possess administrative experience of not less than ten years.

The selected candidate will be entitled to the benefits of the Municipal Leave Regulations and the Municipal Provident Fund. He will be appointed on one year's probation in the first instance if he is not already in municipal service and will be confirmed thereafter on approved service.

Applications stating age, nationality, qualifications, previous experience &c. and accompanied by copies of testimonials and certificates of age and physical fitness should reach the undersigned on or before *the 26th June* 1939.

Persons in municipal service are eligible to apply.

Canvassing directly or indirectly will disqualify an applicant.

M. D. BHAT,
Municipal Commissioner
Municipal Offices, Fort,
Bombay, 20th May, 1939.

239.

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for annual supplies of Stores items for the period 1-7-1939 to 30-6-1940, under the following groups:

1. Lubricating Oils,
2. Leather Beltings,
3. Buffers, Pickers, Picking Bands,
4. Weaving Sundries,
5. Woollen articles,
6. Bobbins and Shuttles,
7. Electric Bulbs.

Forms in duplicate can be had on remittance of Rs. 2 per set of each group.

The Tenders should be submitted so as to reach the undersigned on or before 15th June 1939.

OFFICE ASSISTANT,
CALICO MILLS,
Ahmedabad.

(284)

Auction Sales

THE SALES of all the following Immovable Properties will be held at the Chakala Cross in Cosbeachi Rai at the junction of the Andheri-Marol and Chakala Roads a mile from the Andheri Railway Station on the road to Marol.

Under instructions from M. S. Rangnekar, Esqr., the Receiver in Suit No. 2065 of 1929 the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at the premises as above the properties situate at Bandra (vacant land plot No. 48 in St. Sebastian Scheme), Kondita, Viharaoli and Chakala (Cosbeachi Rai)—(being Lot Nos. I to IV in the Particulars and Conditions of Sale) on Sunday the 4th June 1939 at 4-30 P.M.

and

at Mulgao (property known as Motabag of Mango and other trees) and at Versova (cocoanut garden and vacant land)—(being Lot Nos. V and VI in the Particulars and Conditions of Sale) on Sunday the 11th June 1939 at 4-30 P.M.

Any lot or lots out of I to IV not sold on the 4th June will be again put up on the 11th June.

For full printed particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for the Receiver, 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
123, Medows Street, Bombay.

SHIRIN TALKIES

JACOB CIRCLE

A NEW THEATRE ATTRACTION

DEODAS

Starring:

SAIGAL, SANYAL & JAMUNA

From 2ND JUNE, 1939

WADIA'S DIAMOND THRILLER

"MISS FRONTIER MAIL"

Featuring: FEARLESS NADIA

Drink Addicts Learn To Save Under Prohibition

FINDINGS OF SURVEY IN SALEM DISTRICT

The following are some of the conclusions that Mr. P. J. Thomas, M.A., D.Phil. (Oxon), M.L.C., arrived at after a survey of the economic results of Prohibition in the Salem District in Madras Presidency:—

Before October 1937, some sections of the labouring population of the Salem District spent a considerable proportion of their earnings on drink. The greater part of the drink bill of the district was paid by about 200,000 persons and this caused misery to nearly as many families.

Except in the border villages, and among a few urban labourers, liquor consumption completely stopped during the period under survey.

There were at first unfavourable physiological and psychological reactions, but except among some hard drinkers the capacity for work has been fairly maintained and has in some cases, even increased. The willingness to work has been impaired among certain classes of workers, and this has affected their earnings.

EFFICIENCY INCREASES

The efficiency of labour seems to have increased among the mill workers in Salem Town, and their income has also slightly increased, but this is not the case with municipal labourers, stone workers and others. The earnings of hand-loom weavers have declined during the period, chiefly owing to a severe depression in their trade.

The spending power formerly used for drink has been devoted largely for a more varied and adequate diet, better clothes, and more amusements. There has been a significant change in the items of food used by the working classes, especially in Salem town. The expenditure on tea and coffee, vegetables, curds, ghee oils, and meat has increased; that on smoking and chewing has diminished in some cases.

WORKERS SAVE

The whole of the spending power liberated has not been used for immediate consumption; several of the former drinkers have saved sums for purchasing ornaments and brassware and for repaying debt. Borrowing among labourers have been less this year, largely due to the banishment of drink from marriages and other feasts. This will have healthy reactions, especially among agriculturists.

Although the former drinking classes now spend more on other goods, there has not been a net addition to the total spending power of the districts, owing chiefly to failure of crops and depression in the hand-loom weaving trade and therefore there has not been any immediate stimulus to trade and production. But the increased purchase by the working classes have kept up trade, and other things remaining the same, may in time set in motion an upward spiral of economic activity.

The social and moral effects of prohibition have been remarkable; in particular the position of women and children among working classes has substantially improved.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

There has not been any serious unemployment among those formerly engaged in the liquor trade, but dependence on agriculture has increased. The problem may not be so simple when prohibition is introduced into many adjacent districts.

Prohibition will involve a recurring cost to the Government if vigilance of the kind now exercised continues to be essential. Raising the standard of living is the only sure way of permanently controlling the drink evil, and therefore if these results are to be lasting, suitable counter-attractions must be given to erstwhile drinkers and efforts must be made to raise the standard of living among the lower strata of labourers. Therefore measures must be taken immediately to raise the net earnings of the working classes. This involves an extra expenditure on economic uplift in Salem district, and this is justified.

NEED OF SURVEY

A longer time must elapse before one can assess fully the results of prohibition, and therefore resurveys must be carried out in Salem annually for another four years. Investigations on health, absenteeism and allied matters must also be undertaken.

In order that the exact conditions before prohibition may be available for comparison, a thorough enquiry must be made in a selected district which will soon be under prohibition.

WARNING TO PROPAGANDISTS

Mandsaur District Political Conference

(From Our Correspondent)

MANDSAUR, May 27

"That a Government of whatever crude form it may be, is always preferable to anarchy and that the words Reform, Revolution, Republic, Bolshevism, etc should not be used by workers in a way to raise in the minds of the ordinary people the false notion of freedom from all responsibilities including those of paying taxes to the Government" was the main theme of the speech delivered by Mr. S. M. Agarkar, editor of the "Hindi Swaraja", presiding over the District Political Conference held at Mandsaur, Gwalior State, on the 27th instant. The conference considered resolutions including those relating to the Gwalior Government Reform Scheme, Labour legislation and improvement of the lot of agriculturists. The Conference was attended by a large number of village people representing Mandsaur and four tahsils of the Mandsaur District.

Hand-pounded Rice For Cochin Hospitals

(From Our Own Correspondent).

ERNAKULAM, May 26.

An interesting resolution recommending to the Government of Cochin that hereafter only hand-pounded rice should be used in all the State Hospitals for in-patients has been tabled by a non-official, for the ensuing Budget Session of the Cochin legislature, which commences its session on July 18 and lasts till August 2.

Another important resolution tabled by the Secretary of the Cochin Congress Party (Ministerial Party) is the one recommending to the Government to repeal the Press Act. A cut motion on the Budget in the Council with a view to directing the attention to the matter has also been tabled by the Secretary of the Congress Party.

The Cochin Government have ordered that the "Empire Day" will be deleted from the list of public holidays.

WEARING OF 'PINNI' NOT DEGRADING

Burma Chamber's Appeal For Swadeshi

RANGOON, (By Mail)

"In the absence of fine mercerised yarn which is not available in Burma the people should not entertain the conception that the wearing of course pinni (Burmese Khaddar) involves anything degrading or stinginess. The nation should rise above the convention and do without the finer apparel at last for the time being until we get a substitute for it. It should be rightly appraised by the proper value in terms of national dignity of patriotism". In these words the Burmese Chamber of Commerce appeal to the Burmese to use Pinni.

The Chamber stresses the need for using home-made pinni instead of the present day pinni woven out of the finer foreign yarns.

In this connection it may be recalled that the Buddhist monks in the country, specially Upper Burma, have already started a campaign for the use of pinni which is now used in increasing quantity by the Burmese.—A.P.

HARIJAN WORK IN RATNAGIRI

(From A Correspondent)

RATNAGIRI (By Mail).

The terminal meeting of the Ratnagiri District Harijan Sewak Sangh was held recently at Kudal in Sawantwadi State territory. Mr. Annasaheb Kulkarni presided. After the terminal report was read and adopted, it was decided to continue the schools at Sonawde and Bander. A committee with Mr. Appa Saheb Patwardhan as Chairman was appointed to make proposals to Government regarding the amelioration of the Harijans.

It was decided to start a Harijan students' hostel at Kankavli. Non-Harijan students would be admitted on a payment of Rs. 6 p.m. The hostel would be named after Mrs. Mhalsabai Bhandarkar, and will be styled "The Mhalsabai Hind Students' Hostel" After the meeting an inter-caste dinner was held at the residence of Mr. Dhadame.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

Call To Resist Imposition Of Indo-British Pact

Request To A.I.C.C. To Launch Campaign Of Nation-Wide Boycott Of British Goods

The monthly flag-salutation ceremony was held at the Congress House, on Saturday morning when Mr. S. K. Patil unfurled the National Flag.

Mr. Patil observed that the Tricolour was the symbol of the nation's self-respect and it was the duty of every Congressman to guard its honour through thick and thin and keep it alott.

Referring to Prohibition he said that Government had undertaken a tremendous responsibility and it was upto the people in general and the volunteers in particular to co-operate and make the experiment a success.

He announced the programme for the reception of the Congress President on June 2 and exhorted the citizens to make it a grand success. He also announced that, the A.I.C.C. meeting would be held in Bombay.

CALL FOR BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS

Mr. Jinabhai P. Joshi, President of the 'F' Ward D. C. C., unfurled the Tri-colour at the premises of the District Congress Committee on Sunday morning at the monthly Flag Salutation ceremony.

After the ceremony a meeting of the new Council of Management was held and the following office-bearers for the current year were elected:—

Mr. Jinabhai P. Joshi (President); Dr. Koregaonkar and Messrs. S. S. Batliwala, G. A. Todankar and Kashi Prasad Singh (Vice-Presidents); Messrs. J. C. Maitra and Dhansukh Naik (Jt.-Secretaries) and Mr. K. Vithalrao (Treasurer).

Several sub-committees were also appointed.

The new committee unanimously adopted a resolution congratulating Dr. Rammanohar Lohia and Mr. S. S. Batliwala on their arrest and condemning the action of the Bengal Government.

By another resolution the Committee viewed with utter indignation the attempt of the British Government to impose the Indo-British Trade Pact on India in face of universal condemnation and the vote of the Central Legislature twice rejecting it.

The Committee was of the view that this affront to Indian people should be resisted by all means by the Congress and requested the B.P.C.C. and the A.I.C.C. to launch a nation-wide boycott of foreign goods in general and all British goods in particular as a beginning in the general offensive to end British rule itself.

FREE TRAINING IN HANDICRAFTS

Partial Solution Of Unemployment Problem

By offering free training in a number of industries, the Government Cottage Industries Institute at Delhi has partially solved the problem of unemployment.

The Institute was established in 1934-35 as the result of a five year scheme of grant-in-aid from the Central Government for the development of the handloom industry in the country. It provides free training in spinning, weaving including tapes and durrees, gota-making, manufacture of borders and carpets, dyeing and calico-printing, dry-cleaning and washing and allied trades, in addition to wood-working, clay-modelling, hosiery, knitting and thread balling.

A programme of experiments in Sericulture and apiary has been taken in order to explore the possibilities of the development of silk-worm rearing and bee-keeping as subsidiary industries in the rural areas.

PRACTICAL TRAINING

To organise a market for cottage and small industries, a showroom, open to the public, has been started on the premises of the Institute, so as to form a nucleus for a permanent exhibition of Delhi's art and industry. The show-room not only secures a direct contact between the manufacturer and consumer or dealer in and outside Delhi, but also provides instruction to the craftsman and supplies him with new ideas and designs.

In addition to regular classes for adults of both sexes, casual training for varying periods, is provided to those already engaged or intending to be engaged in different sections of the industry. The necessary training is provided to prepare students for the examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute.

Facilities for practical training are secured with the co-operation of industrial establishments equipped with modern machinery and appliances in and outside Delhi. Most of the successful students are able to start earning soon after they leave the Institution.

Periodic demonstrations are given of modern but inexpensive machinery and appliances and of improved and scientific methods of manufacture in a variety of productive and profitable occupations. The Institute undertakes the preparation and supply on request of workable schemes for the establishment of small-scale enterprise in various trades.

The demand for admission is heavy and comes mainly from urban classes, but efforts are made to attract boys from the rural areas.

The annual grant sanctioned by the Government of India was Rs. 2,000 in 1934-35, Rs. 5,000 in 1935-36 and Rs. 6,000 in 1936-37, 1937-38 and 1938-39 each.

STAINED FALSE TEETH

..mean germs in your mouth!

Stained, insanitary dentures are a breeding ground for germs—it is estimated that over 80% of germs enter the human system through the mouth. Don't give infectious germs a foothold in your mouth—keep your plates both stain-free and germ-free with 'Steradent.'

'Steradent' is the new, scientific cleanser for false teeth. The Dental Profession has given it the highest endorsement—over 10,000 Dentists recommend it. 'Steradent' is harmless, quick and economical. Just shake a little 'Steradent' powder in a glass of warm water. Stir well. Leave your false teeth, plates and bridges in it while you dress or for overnight. Every stain vanishes, including blackest tobacco stains of long standing. The wholesome, flesh-pink colour of your plates is restored. Dull, dingy, discoloured teeth regain their clean, lustrous, life-like appearance. Your plates feel smooth, cool and comfortable—just like new, and there is no unpleasant 'disinfectant' taste.

Brushing is quite unnecessary. 'Steradent' is much more efficient and reaches crevices never touched by any brush. Moreover it sterilises your dentures with a pleasant, harmless, but powerful purifying agent.

Agents: ATLANTIS (EAST) LTD., 20/1, CHETLA ROAD, CALCUTTA.

WARNING: Refuse imitations and inferior substitutes. They may damage your plates beyond repair. Insist upon 'Steradent' and take no chances.

Steradent

CLEANS & STERILISES FALSE TEETH

Dumas Buzzing With Social Activities

(From A Correspondent)

Dumas, the premier seaside health resort in the western coast of Gujarat near Surat, is buzzing with social activities.

The annual sports and games attracted people in thousands towards the latter half of the season and to meet the wishes of the visitors, various extra items of sports had been introduced in the Season programme.

Garba dances directed by famous artist, Mr. Kanoo Desai are the outstanding feature of the Season's social programme.

For S. Indian Mirasdars Conference

MADRAS, May 28.

Mr. S. Ramanathan, Minister for Public Information, will open a Conference of Mirasdars of the Tanjore and Trichinopoly Districts to be held on June 12, at Mayavaram.

The question of safeguards against Burma and other foreign rice and the Government's land revenue policy are expected to be discussed. Mr. K. Santhanam, M.L.A. (Central) will side.—United Press.

MADURA PLUNGED IN DARKNESS

Severe Gale, Thunder And Lightning Work Havoc

MADURA, May 27.

Madura City experienced a severe gale and rain followed by thunder and lightning last night as a result of which many trees on the margin of the road and inside Madura city were uprooted, cutting off electric and Telephone wires. The whole city was plunged in complete darkness.

The stone pillar at the outhouse adjoining Theppakulam Treasury Office buildings was shattered to pieces by the lightning striking it. No serious loss to proper has been reported. The Municipal and Electrical authorities were busy making efforts to restore electricity and after hours of vigil and vigorous work lighting was restored.—United Press.

"VIVEKANAND GURUKUL"

Mahadev Desai Inaugurates Residential High School

RAJKOT, May 28.

The "Ramkrishna Centenary" was celebrated here with a public meeting yesterday and the inauguration of "Vivekanand Gurukul", a residential High School named in memory of Swami Vivekanand, the disciple of Sri Ramakrishna.

Mr. Mahadev Desai, Gandhiji's Secretary was the main speaker at the function yesterday and he pointed out how Gandhiji was working out the ideas of Sri Ramakrishna and Swami "Vivekanand Gurukul" will be declared open by Capt. Pearson, Under Secretary to the Resident.—United Press.

NO TRUCK WITH A. I. HAJ CONFERENCE

Bombay Port Haj Committee's Statement

The following is a copy of the resolution passed by the Emergency Sub-Committee of the Bombay Port Haj Committee at its meeting held on Saturday last:—

That wide publicity be given to the fact that Port Haj Committee Bombay, has no connection with the so-called first All India Haj Conference, which is convened under the auspices of All India Haj Pilgrims Advisory Committee, 3rd Sankli Street, Bombay, about whose bonafides and genuineness the Committee is not assured in as much as this so-called Advisory Committee has not still furnished to our Committee the names of the members and its Rules and Regulations in compliance with our request conveyed to them by our letter No. 2309.PHC/5B, dated the 6th November 1938.

The Committee also enters its emphatic protest against calling the so-called All India Haj Conference without the co-ordination of several Port Haj Committees constituted by an act of Central Legislature and without the support of several Muslim bodies recognised for doing services to pilgrims and interested in the well-fare of Pilgrims.

Copies of this resolution be sent to the Government of India, Government of Bombay, Port and Provincial Haj Committees and the Press.

WESTERN INDIA LIFE SILVER JUBILEE

Mr. Gadgil On Indian Companies' Progress

Mr. N. V. Gadgil, M. L. A. (Central) addressing a gathering on the occasion of the Silver Jubillee Celebrations of the Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd., Satara, at Belgaum said:—

It is remarkable that during the course of the last few years, this industry, especially Life Assurance Section is mostly captured by the Indian concerns. A time was, when substantial part of the business was done by non-Indian Companies. To-day the total number of Indian Life Offices, which are subject to the Indian Life Assurance Act, is 213, out of the total number of 279 operating in India. Out of these 69, are established in Bombay Presidency and the rest are scattered over in the remaining Provinces of India. Most of the Indian Companies carry on Life Assurance Business. 185, carry only life business. 28, carry Life Business with other Insurance and 19 carry business other than Life. The Non-Indian Companies, mostly carry business other than Life. Out of the total number 157, 122, carry on Life Business only. 13 carry Life Business along with other Insurance.

The Indian Insurance Companies have also shown during the recent years, a progressive tendency and adventurous spirit and the business effected by Indian Companies outside India in 1936 amounts to 1 and 4|5 crores with a premium income of 11 lacs. The total business in force effected outside India is 7 crores with a premium income of 36-1|2 lacs. In 1936 the new business by Indian Life Office is nearly 38 crores which is more than previous year's figures by 5 crores. In 1927, the new business written during the year, was 1,277 lacs, in 1936, it has gone up to 3,680 lacs. The total business remaining in force at the end of 1927 was Rs. 60 crores, in 1937, it is 175 crores. The deposits made by Indian Life Offices upto 31st December 1937 amounted to 1,94,00,776. The total Life Assurance Income of Indian Companies is also rapidly rising. In 1927, it was 429 lacs. In 1936, it is, 1.135 lacs. Of this total income, nearly 844 lacs represented by premium and the rest by interest and other receipts.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Express	10 15	14 50
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 5	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 30
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
*Deccan Queen	10 35	17 15
	Mon.	Fri.

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
	(Mon	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:

London—Bombay (Juhu)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—London

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departures from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Colombo

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m.

Departure from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-45 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 6-15 p.m.

Bombay—Trivandrum—Trichinopoly

Planes call at Goa, Cannanore and Trivandrum.

Departures from Juhu: Monday 8 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Wesdnesday, 3-15 p.m.

Bombay—Poona—Kolhapur

Departures from Juhu: Monday, and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu:—Monday and Saturday at 6 p.m.

Colombo—Bombay (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9-45 a.m. Delivery: Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Singapore and Australia

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Hongkong China and Japan

Latest hour of posting: Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Delhi

Planes call at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior.

Departures from Juhu: Monday and Thursday, 6-30 a.m

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday and Tuesday 1-55 p.m.

Bombay—Kathiawar

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Departures from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 10-45 a.m.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, May 28.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station.	Temperatur Max	Min.	Rainfall Last 24 Hours	Total Since 1st April	Difference to normal.
Agra	109	86	—	—	−0.7
Amraoti	108	76	—	—	−0.7
Akola	107	83	—	0.6	+0.1
Ahmedabad	104	78	—	—	−0.4
Ajmer	101	85	—	—	−0.7
Ahmednagar	100	72	—	0.7	−0.3
Ambala	107	85	—	0.4	−1.0
Allahabad	112	84	—	0.4	—
Benares	111	83	—	—	−0.7
Bareilly	110	82	—	0.3	−0.7
BOMBAY	91	80	—	—	−0.3
Bangalore	88	71	—	7.6	+2.5
Bhopal	103	77	—	—	—
Baroda	103	77	—	—	—
Belgaum	97	69	0.3	1.0	−2.0
Bahawalpore	105	72	0.1	0.1	−0.4
Bijapur	104	81	—	0.5	−1.1
Bellary	103	85	—	2.1	−0.3
Bhavnagar	102	77	—	—0	−0.5
Chittagong	89	79	—	12.5	−0.9
Calcutta	97	74	0.1	4.4	−3.5
Cuttack	103	80	T	1.6	−2.9
Cawnpore	111	84	—	—	−0.5
Calicut	90	80	—	10.0	−0.5
Colombo	87	80	—	24.5	+4.3
Cheerapunji	—	—	—	—	—
Cocanada	108	86	—	0.5	−1.4
Cochin	85	79	0.1	19.8	+5.2
Dehra Dun	101	73	-	1.7	−0.4
Delhi	108	86	—	—	−0.9
Dehra I. Khan	100	70	—	0.6	−0.5
Darjeeling	—	—	—	—	—
Desa	105	77	—	—	−0.4
Dalsousie	—	—	—	3.5	−2.5
Fort Sandeman	88	61	—	1.1	−0.7
Gorakhpur	107	82	—	0.1	−1.6
Hyderabad (Dn.)	108	85	—	0.9	−1.0
Hyderabad (Sd.)	108	79	—	—	−0.2
Indore	100	76	—	—	−0.5
Jaipur	103	82	—	—	−0.7
Jubbulpore	109	80	—	—	−0.6
Jacobabad	109	74	—	—	−0.3
Jaipur	103	82	—	—	−0.2
Karwar	—	—	—	—	—
Karachi	86	78	—	0.1	−0.1
Kodaikanal	69	58	—	7.0	−2.7
Khandwa	106	81	—	—	−0.4
Lucknow	111	81	—	—	−1.1
Ludhiana	108	81	—	0.4	−1.0
Lahore	104	73	—	0.4	−0.8
Lyallpur	102	74	—	0.1	−1.0
Multan	103	76	—	—	−0.6
Mysore	84	71	—	7.9	+1.0
Madras	101	85	—	5.2	+3.8
Marmagoa	86	79	—	0.1	—
Malegaon	102	75	—	—	−0.8
Mussoorie	83	65	—	1.0	−1.7
Mahableshwar	85	66	—	0.7	−2.0
Murree	72	55	—	3.6	−3.3
Mount Abu	86	71	—	—	−1.0
Masulipatam	109	83	—	0.1	−1.7
Mandalay	95	78	—	7.6	+1.5
Mangalore	89	82	—	5.0	−0.9
Meerut	—	—	—	—	1.0
Mercara	80	67	—	1.9	−5.4
Nagpur	111	86	—	0.3	−0.9
Ootacamund	70	53	—	7.1	−1.7
Patna	103	80	—	0.1	−1.6
Peshwar	92	65	—	0.9	−1.7
Poona	97	70	—	0.1	−1.2
Pachmarhi	97	77	—	—	−0.8
Port Blair	85	75	T	20.3	+1.2
Quetta	79	45	—	1.1	—
Ranchi	104	79	—	1.2	−1.7
Rawalpindi	95	69	—	1.9	−1.3
Rangoon	80	74	0.3	15.7	+3.8
Ratnagiri	88	78	—	0.1	−0.6
Rajkot	104	75	—	—	−0.5
Ratnagiri	88	78	—	0.1	0.6
Sialkot	102	—	—	0.9	−1.1
Srinagar	70	49	—	3.4	−2.5
Sholapur	108	79	—	0.4	−0.8
Shillong	—	—	—	—	—
Simla	75	61	—	1.6	−2.9
Surat	99	79	—	—	−0.2
Salem	94	78	—	7.9	+1.7
Trichinopoly	98	81	—	7.8	+3.3
Trivandrum	89	80	—	14.6	+3.1
Vizagapatam	—	—	—	—	—

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

Poona Weather Report

POONA, May 28

The western disturbance caused isolated light showers in south-west Punjab, west Rajputana.

Scattered showers also occurred in Bengal, Kashmir, Bombay Deccan and Malabar.

Temperatures were markedly below normal in north Baluchistan, Northwest Frontier province and Kashmir.

The chief amounts of rainfall in inches are:—Narayanganj three, Burdwan. Madras, and Belgaum quarter each.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 28-5-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours+0.43 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.1 degress 0.1 (aboue normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 80.4 degrees 0.0 (normal.)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 7.0 p. c.—4 o/o.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 169 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours, 16 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10). 3.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 28-5-39.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 87.0 deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.06 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.84 inches.

For correction of ships instruments please substract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 1370 miles away with its epicentral region near latitude 25.5 North and longitude 94.3 East in Mount Japvo to the north of Manipur was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 9 hrs. 20 mts. I.S.T. on Saturday, the 27th May 1939. The focal depth of the shock was 80 miles below the surface of the earth.

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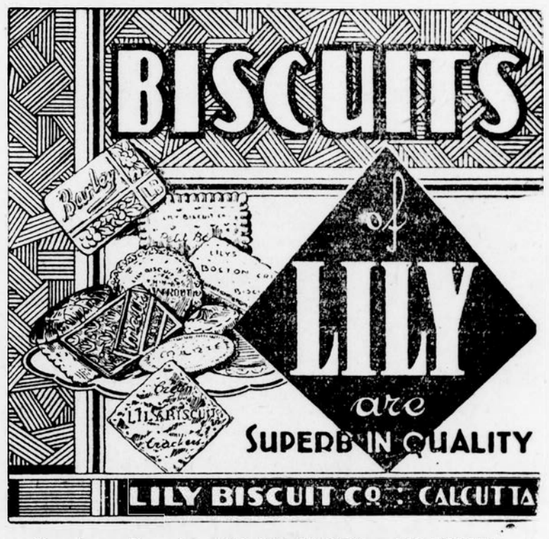

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Harwood League

B. E. S. T. Fail To Impress

Artillery Easily Take Full Points

An exciting and contested encounter was anticipated on Sunday, when the B.E.S.T. and the 14th Heavy Battery, R. A. met in their Harwood League fixture. Both teams had won their first two ties and created an impression, and, incidentally along with the South Lancashire Regiment "D" are the teams fancied for League honours.

The Sunday crowd had an early disappointment when they heard that the B.E.S.T. were taking the field without three of their regular players. It was more disappointing when these substitutes were poor. Things were aggravated, the B.E.S.T. failed to meet dash and hustle with equal tactics, on the contrary, some members of the team were guilty of timidity when opposed to the bustling Gunners. The B.E.S.T. tried to play a game with plenty of thought behind things. This made them slow as compared to their opponents, who throughout resorted to first time tactics. Except occasionally the Tramwaymen were poor.

The R. A. fully deserved their three goals. A few more points might have been theirs, but for some very erratic shooting, at least four openings, offering likely goals were wasted. Thorley, Burgess and Lord were very useful forwards. The Dermott was the usual good centre-half. Behind him there were two stalwarts, Rush and Brack.

Among the B.E.S.T. men, Lissenberg, Adams, Moore and R. Gardner showed up best. Kalapher in the second-half, and J. D'Souza throughout the game, both wing men, let their side down badly.

THE GAME

The B.E.S.T. kicked off to time and some short passing took them up. The Artillery, however, were first to try and score Lord put in a weak shot wide and then Smith, nicely placed, put it over. Burgess did worse almost, immediately after, a nice opening going yards above the crossbar-poor shooting for Artillerymen. The stands then saw a really good shot, this came from Kalapker, the B.E.S.T. outside right. The Gunners were enjoying the exchanges, but the B.E.S.T. were playing more brainy football. Thorley, the R. A. inside left tested Smith with a long shot, the latter fielded convict. A corner award was wasted by the Artillery. The R.A. maintained pressure and the B.E.S.T. defence had ample to do. The hustling game of the Gunners seemed to be a wee bit too much for the Tramwaymen. However, Moore and R. Gardiner were capably holding up a lot. The narrowest shave of the game so far was witnessed when a beautiful shot by Adams, with the R. A. goalkeeper out of place, grazed the left upright on the wrong side.

The Gunners were eventually awarded, when Thorley scored with a ground shot after he had drawn Smith from his charge. Two corners in favour of the R. A. followed, they made no change in the situation. A second point came to the Gunners, 3 minutes before half time. Burgess with same clever dribbling bettered all opposition and beat Smith with an effort that gave him no chance. The period closed in favour of the leading team.

Resuming the B.E.S.T. put more dash and less meditation into the game and were somewhat better, but a couple players appeared still diffident to meet the Military men with equal thrust, D'Souza was distinctly averse to tackle yet, the first ten minutes of the late half, were in favour of the B.E.S.T., but they showed a weakness in front of the goal.

The R. A. got going and only for a brilliant save by Smith would have raised their tally to three. Thorley might have scored in the next minute had he got his head rightly to a nice pass from Burgess. The last-named missed a positive sitter immediately after, five yards out and with only Smith to beat he missed the goal substantially Burgess was guilty of a similar blunder. The B.E.S.T. though trying in the closing stages were not impressive, B. Gardner was put in possession when favourably placed by D'Souza. He put the ball well away from its proper place.

In the last minute the R. A. were responsible for some businesslike raids, and Lord concluded things by making the Gunners win by 3 clear goals.

RESULT

14TH HEAVY BATTERY
R.A. 3 goals
B.E.S.T. Nil

TEAMS:

14TH BATTERY, R.A.: Drynan; Rush and Brack; Concar, McDermott, and Higgins; Smith, Lord Perry, Thorley and Burgess.

B.E.S.T.: Smith; Moore and R. Gardner; Houlton, Rana and D'Silva; Kalapher, B. Gardner, Lissenberg, Adams and D'Souza.

To-day's Game

South Lancashire Regiment "A" v. Bombay Gymkhana, 6 p.m. The Cooperage.

HARWOOD LEAGUE TABLE

First Division

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts.
R.A.	3	3	0	0	9	1	6
B.E.S.T.	3	2	0	1	6	5	4
South Lancs 'D'	1	1	0	0	2	0	2
Caltex	3	0	2	1	2	3	2
Bombay Gym.	3	0	2	1	1	3	2
South Kanara	2	0	1	1	2	5	1
Y.M.C.A.	2	0	1	1	2	5	1
South Lans 'A'	1	0	0	1	0	2	1

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U. S. SWIMMING EXPERT FOR BOMBAY

Crowded Programme Awaits Hillgardner On His Arrival

(From A Correspondent.)

Mr. Bill Hillgardner the American Swimming expert is due to arrive in Bombay by the s.s. "Strathaird" on the 1st of June. Mr. Hillgardner is coming to Bombay as an expert instructor in Swimming and Diving and Keep-fit exercises. He has different courses to suit various requirements, and quite a special course for weight reducing.

Mr. Hillgardner is an all-round sportsman. In addition to his Swimming and Diving ability, he has competed in various Athletic sports, including Running and Pole Vaulting. While still of High School age he vaulted 11 ft. without coaching. Hillgardner has his own methods for physique improvement, and these have earned him the highest prize so far awarded in America, for just before leaving the United States to come to India, he was successful in gaining first place for having the finest physique in New York City. In winning this trophy he defeated no less than 65 other competitors.

Hillgardner has also been adjudged recently as having the finest physique in the Eastern States of the U. S. A. Considerable interest in his work in this country has already been aroused, and quite a number of lessons have been booked for Swimming, Diving and Keep-fit exercises, so he will be able to go to work right from the very date of his arrival.

Before leaving America, Mr. Hillgardner visited the New York World's Fair and made a thorough tour of the exhibits and the pleasure grounds. One of the sights he saw at the World's Fair was the Giant Aquacade which is the largest Water Show the world has ever known. There he saw Pete Desjardins in action, for Pete is now one of the principal Divers in the Show.

Those who wish to book lessons with Mr. Hillgardner are advised to do so early before the waiting list commences. Communications may be addressed to Mr. G. C. Dorsett of Brabourne Stadium, Churchgate Street, Bombay, who is acting as Hillgardner's advance Agent pending his arrival.

REACTION TO BAN IN SHOLAPUR

Activity In More Satyagrahi Camps

SHOLAPUR, May 27.

As at present arranged Mahasaya Krishen, the 6th Dictator of the Arya Satyagraha will offer satyagraha at Aurangabad on June 5. With him over thousand satygrahis will also offer satyagraha, more than 500 of them travelling with him from Manmad.

The change in the arrangements has been necessitated by the disturbed condition of Sholapur, from where the Satyagraha camp has been shifted to Manmad. Swami Swatantranandji and Pandit Gyanchandji have already reached Manmad to make necessary arrangements.

Despite happenings at Sholapur the activities at the other centres have not lagged; at Pusad centre two jathas of 46 and 76 satyagrahis courted arrest at Umerkhed last week while another of 100 is due to offer satyagraha at Hadgaon from this centre on June 5; from Chanda (C. P., Eastern U. P. and Bihar), the newly opened centre, a batch of 200 is due to offer satyagraha on June 5; from Bezwada (Andhra and Bengal) a contingent of 300 under Sjt. Sumer Singhji will court arrest on June 5 while from Ahmednagar a further contingent of 300 will join the satyagraha on June 5.—United Press.

North Western Railway Training School

About the year 1924 the problem of providing an organised system for educating Railway Staff attracted the attention of the Railway Board. A scheme was drawn up for the recruitment, training, periodical refreshing, testing and examining for promotion of the staff. This resulted on the N. W. Railway in the conversion of the Railway Telegraph and Traffic Training School then located at Lyallpur into an Area School. The School commenced the new courses in January 1927, and the designation was changed to the N. W. Railway Training School.

The site covers in all 100 acres, of which 15 acres, have been set aside as sports and Recreation grounds.

Training and instruction in Railway working in its various branches, viz., Transportation, Commercial, Way and Works (Engineering), Mechanical, etc., is imparted to Railway employees and new recruits to the Railway Service.

Full details of the various courses with their syllabic and details of examinations will be found in the School Calendar copies of which can be obtained from the Superintendent, the Walton Training School, P. O. Walton, near Lahore Cantonment.

The Instructional Staff who are substantively employed on the open line, are temporarily posted to the School for periods ranging from 3 to 6 years.

On the Commercial side provision is made for the practical training of students in the actual preparation of all documents which they will be required to use when working independently.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Glare of Ghazals. 8-30 Ditties in Duets. 8-45 Dadras from Discs. 12-30 p.m. Master Masute. 12-40 Asavari on Dilruba. 12-50 Master Iqbal. 1-0 Market Rates. 1-10 Mutual Understanding. 1-25 A Geet by Iqbal. 1-30 Music. 3-30 Light Selection. 4-0 Film Songs. 6-0 Champaklal C. Naik of Ahmedabad. 6-15 Bhajan Party. 6-30 Nana Ani Mani. 7-0 Trade Review. (Gujarati) by O. H Gheewala. 7-15 Champaklal C. Naik. 7-30 Commercial News. 7-45 Ignoramaswamy and Solomon. 8-0 Master Iqbal. 8-10 Vadh Divas. (Marathi) by M. G. Rangnekar. 8-25 Saraswati Mane. 8-40 Music of Mahabharat. 8-55 Local News and Announcements. 9-0 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News in English. 9-35 Ken Mac's Band. 9-55 Tutor Thorley: Vocal Recital. 10-5 Ken Mac's Band. 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 to 9-0 a.m. and 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880) kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Two Geets. 6-15 Azmat Husain. 6-30 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Shanker Rao Worlikar And Party. 7-30 to 9-15 As in Bombay 1. 9-25 Saraswati Mane. 9-55 Karim Khan. 10-0 Azmat Husain. 10-30 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Ramzan Khan. 7-45 Delhi Radio Orchestra 7-50 Majidanbai. 8-0 Abdush Shakur of Pataudi. 8-30 School Broadcast. 1-0 p.m. Songs With A Story. 6-10 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 6-20 Abdush Shakur of Pataudi 6-35 Majidanbai. 6-50 Sarangi Recital. 6-55 Ramzan Khan. 7-15 Charles I: By Bashir Ahmad. 7-30 For Villagers. 8-15 Abdush Shakur of Pataudi. 8-35 Inst. Duet. 8-40 Majidanbai. 9-35 Lord Dalhousie: By S. L. Poplai. 9-50 Ramzan Khan. 10-5 Abdush Shakur of Pataudi. 10-15 Majidanbai.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

7-30 to 9-5 a.m. and 1-0 p.m. Memories.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 to 6-20 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 6-20 Ramzan Khan. 6-40 Sitar Recital. 6-45 Abdush Shakur of Pataudi. 7-0 Majidanbai. 7-30 Ramzan Shan. 7-50 Thumris and Ghazals. 8-15 to 9-50 As in Delhi 1. 9-50 Song Recital.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)

7-30 to 9-5 a.m. and 1-0 to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-30 As in Delhi 1. 7-30 to 8-15 As in Delhi 2. 8-15 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Roshan Lal Bhatnagar. 6-20 Janardhan V. Pethe. 6-35 Anwarbai of Amritsar. 6-55 Ins. Duet. 7-5 Thumriyan. 7-20 Janardhan V. Pethe. 7-35 Anwarbai. 7-45 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar. 8-0 For Countryside. 8-30 Anwarbai. 8-50 Dance Tunes. 9-35 European Adventurers in N. India. (Victor Jaquemont). 9-50 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar. 10-5 Anwarbai.

Peshawar Programme

(Broadcasts on 200 metres (1,500 kc/s) from 7 to 10-30 p.m., relaying Delhi programmes from 8 p.m.)

Trichy Programme

397 metres (758 kc/s)

2-0 p.m. K. S. Narayana Iyengar: Gottavadyam. 2-15 Tiruppugazh Mani: Vocal. 2-30 Musiri Subramanya Iyer: Vocal. 2-45 T. Chowdiah of Mysore. 6-0 For Villages. 6-30 Shrimati P. S. Rajayee of Pandanallur: Vocal. 7-0 On Leisure. 7-15 T. K. Balaganesa Aiyar: Flute. 8-0 Moments of Memory. 1. 8-15 Shrimati P. S. Rajayee of Pandanallur: Vocal. 8-45 T. K. Balaganesa Aiyar: Flute. 9-15 News and Weather Report.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings).

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

10-30 a.m. Selections.

12-30 p.m. New Mayfair orchestar 1-0 Lucy Schoolbred and Hawaiian syncopators. 1-15 Dance music. 1-30 School broadcast. 1-50 Musical interlude. 1-55 Vacations and how to spend them 2-15 For children (Bengali) by Prof. K. K. Mukerji. 5-0 Sindhu badh. 6-10 Priotosh Kumar Mukerji. 6-20 Jyotikana Devi. 6-40 Kshitish Chandra Bose. 6-55 Saraju Roy. 7-1 Anil Das. 7-30 Ajab Chikitsa. 8-5 Marriage—storm centre of refuge (Bengali). 9-10 Gramophone records. 9-30 Employer and his secretary. 9-45 John Phillips and his orchestra.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

10-30 a.m. to 11-30 and 12-30 p.m. to 2-30 As in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (5,840 kc/s)

5-0 to 6-10 As in Calcutta 1. 6-10 For countryside. 7-0 to 9-10 As in Calcutta 1. 9-10 Paban Biswas. 9-25 Lalit Mohon Mukherji. 9-55 For Assamese listeners.

Lucknow—Programme

293 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. V. J. Joshi. 6-20 Bismillah and Party of Benares. 6-35 Akhtaribai Faizabadi. 7-0 Kumar 7-30 Thumris. 8-0 When I was at school. (Hindustani). 8-15 Bismillah and party of Benares. 8-30 V. J. Joshi. 8-45 Akhtaribai Faizabadi. 9-40 Sangit Sabha.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

5-0 p.m. Carnatic orchestra. 5-15 T. V. Krishnan: vocal. 5-45 Sree Kanta: Bhavapriya. 6-0 Light recorded programme. 6-30 C. S. Rangappa. 6-45 Ragas in heaven: a musical feature. 7-15 Olla Podrida. 7-30 Papa K. S. Venkataramier: violin. 8-15 Carnatic orchestra an A I R chorist. 8-25 Papa Venkataramier: violin. 8-55 Bugs and beetles by F. H. Gravely. 9-10 Records. 9-35 Max Murray and his music makers. 9-47 Celebrated singers of past. 10-13 Fairy tale scenes.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 to 6-0 As in Madras 1. 6-0 Ballads in Telugu by Sastry. 6-15 Current causerie (Tel.) 6-25 Old time favourites. 6-31 Seasonal crops (Telugu). 6-40 Shrimati Puvvula Ramatilakam. 6-45 to 9-35 As in Madras 1. 9-35 Shrimati M. Logambal: vocal.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 Gala performance of in town to night. 8-30 Phil Park. 8-55 Cabin in hills. 9-30 News. 9-45 American commentary talk by Raymond Gram Swing (from America). 10-0 Frank Biffo's Brass Quentet. 10-25 Sports news and market notes.

BROADCAST STATION FOR BARODA

The Public Information Officer, Baroda, writes:—

One of the important functions during the Coronation of His Highness the Maharaja Pratapsingh Gaekwar was the laying of the foundation stone of the Broadcasting Station by His Highness on 1st May 1939 at Samiyala on Baroda Padra Road and on that occasion he emphasised the importance of serving the village population with radio programme of educational and entertainment value.

As a fulfilment of the first part of the scheme of Broadcasting, the Government have sanctioned Rs. 2,89,800 for the establishment of the Broadcasting Station at Baroda to be namd "The Sayajirao III Diamond Jubilee Broadcasting Station."

A further proposal for an yearly expenditure of Rs. 60,000 for the staff and other expenditure is also being considered, whereafter the scheme contemplated to provide 400 selected villages with radio receiving sets will be worked out, with an intention to bring the broadcasting service into operation in 1940.

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

Satya Narayan Puja At Shreenivas Mills

The management of the Shreenivas Cotton Mills performed "Shree Satya Narain Puja" ceremony on Saturday night at the mills premises when the Hon. Dr. Gilder and the Hon. Mr. M. Paksvasa spoke on Prohibition. The film "Sant Tukaram" was also shown.

21st ANNIVERSARY OF AFGHAN INDEPENDENCE

Consul Gives Reception

H. E. Aaliqadar Abdul Wahid Khan, Consul for Afghanistan, gave a reception at Green's on Sunday evening, to celebrate the 21st Anniversary of Afghan independence.

A large number of society men and women were present on the occasion, including most of the Consular representatives in Bombay.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Shud: 10, 1995
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 9, 1358
Parsi: Adar 26, 1308
Hightide: 9.17; 21-09
Lowtide: 2-49; 5-12
Sunrise: 6h. 1m.
Sunset: 7h. 11m.

ALL-INDIA HAJ CONFERENCE.

The All-India Haj Conference will be held to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the Khilafat Pandal, Mohammad Ali Road.

'MINT WORKERS' UNION' REGISTERED

The Mint Workers' Union, Bombay has been registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, on 24-5-39.

MANDVI DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The postponed meeting of the Council of Mandvi District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 7-30 p.m. at the Committees Office.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held at the Committee's office at 7-0 p.m. (S.T.) today (Monday) to consider the suggestions to be made to the Constitution Sub-committee of the Congress.

LECTURE ON VEDANTA PHILOSOPHY.

Mr. K. V. Mehta of Ahmedabad will deliver two lectures on Vedanta at Madhav Bag to-day (Monday) and to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. when Acharya Dev Nayka Charya will preside.

"B" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of Mandvi B Ward Congress Committee study classes will be held. Sjt. C. V. Vaidhwana will deliver his first lecture on the State Subjects and their struggle to-day (Monday) at 9-0 p.m. (S.T.) in the committee's office (299, Dongri Street).

THE GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Sama Oriental Institute, 134-136, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, when Ervad Framroze Ardeshir Bode, will give a further discourse in Gujarati on "Explanation of the word Daeva in the Gathas."

The Lecture is open to the public.

TRAVANCORE UNION, BOMBAY

The Hon. Secretary Travancore Union Bombay writes:

A special meeting of the Travancore Union was held at 167/E Vincent Road at 6 p.m. on Sunday the 21st inst. when certain amendments of the existing bye-laws of the Union were carried out and confirmed.

The adjourned annual general body meeting of the Union was then held in which the minutes of the last general body meeting, a report of the last working year and the auditor's report were submitted and duly passed. Next, the following five members were elected to the Managing Council for the ensuing year:—

Mr. N. V. Thampi B.A.B.T. (President); Dr. P. G. Pillay (Secretary and Treasurer) and Mr. R. G. Nair, Mr. I. Chandy, Mr. K. G. Nair (Members).

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AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

METRO—"Idiot's Delight" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"President" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"The Kick" Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Vidyapati" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"A Bottle of Brandy" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Prem-ki-Jyot" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m.
SUPER—"Leather Face" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"Hotel Imperial" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Girl Downstairs" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Sharpshooters" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bari-Didi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Dhoop Chhaon" Time as usual.
CENTRAL—"Baji Prabhu Deshpande" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Only Way" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Dodge City" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Sitara" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dushman" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

Bombay-Kathiawar Air Mail Services

Due to monsoon the Bombay-Kathiawar air mail service will temporarily cease operation with effect from the 1st June 1939. It will recommence after the monsoon. The last flights both ways on this service will be on the 31st May 1939.

SCHOLARSHIPS TO WOMEN STUDENTS

The Bombay Presidency Women Graduates Union offers scholarships to deserving women students studying in any college in Bombay or in the School of Art.

Applications should be made immediately on the prescribed forms obtainable free, which must reach by 8th June, the Honorary Secretary Miss O. Joseph, 32 Eusuf Building, Carnac Road, Bombay 2.

CITY'S HEALTH RETURNS.

The health returns of Bombay during the 20th week of 1939, i.e. the week ended 20th May, 1939, were as under:—

The total mortality 496 was 64 less than in the last week and the death rate registered was 22.1 on the Census population of 1931 which compares favourably with that for the 20th week of 1938, viz. 657 and the death rate 29.4. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium was 574 and the death rate 25.7.

Out of the total deaths, 124 were among infants under one year of age. During the week, small-pox caused 6 attacks (including one imported from Marwar) and 2 deaths. Cholera and Plague were absent. There were three deaths from Typhoid. Cerebrospinal fever was absent during the week.

The number of live births registered during the week was 638 which compares favourably with that for the 20th week of 1938 viz. 546 and 539 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1934-1938)

Building CONSERVATIVELY — Selling EFFECTIVELY

The 47th Statement (7 months' period) shows 1938 as a marked advancement for the Company in all departments.

NEW BUSINESS	Rs. 22-14 LACS (increase 135%).
BUSINESS IN FORCE	Rs. 2 CRORES, 22 LACS (increase 15 lacs).
ASSETS	Rs. 1 CRORE, 29 LACS (increase 4 lacs).
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LAPSE RATIO	LESS THAN 2%.

THE INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Estd. 1892. —— H. O. KARACHI.

THE QUALITY COMPANY

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Kisans Demand Abolition Of Sewage Farm

Demonstrations Before Ahmedabad Dt. Local Board Office

AHMEDABAD, May 28.

Five hundred Kisans from twelve neighbouring villages demonstrated in front of the District Local Board Office this afternoon as a protest against the indifference of the Board to their grievance regarding the Sewage Disposal Schemes of the Municipality.

The Kisans demanded that the Municipality should abolish their Sewage Farm and Filteration Schemes as the discharge of this drain water in the neighbourhood of the villages had tended to breed mosquitoes and endangered the health thereby. They also demanded that some remedy should be found for the damage to the crops done through the discharge of the waste water from the Textile Mills into the adjoining fields.

The demonstrators marched in a procession from the Danilimbdi village about five miles from the city and paraded through the main streets and arrived at the offices of the District Local Board where a meeting was held.—United Press.

MORE AMENITIES FOR CITY

Swimming Pools For Hindus To Be Started

It is a welcome sign of the times that swimming is receiving due attention at the hands of the leaders of "Urbs Prima in Indis" Indians are paying greater attention to this important branch of sports; as its manifold advantages are generally appreciated now. The need for swimming pools in the city is very urgent. Unfortunately this need is being satisfied on communal basis. It has now been decided to give the city two up-to-date swimming pools complete with all paraphernalia—diving boards, purification plant that would render sea-water crystal-clear.

The pools are, however, meant only for Hindus one of them being reserved for women. A pool for children is also under contemplation. They will be open between 7 a.m. and 9 p.m.

The scheme has fructified mainly through the efforts of Mr. Soondardas Morarjee and a munificent donation of Rs. 1,00,000 by Mr. Mafatlal Gagalbhai.

After carrying on negotiations with Government for a year and a half, Mr. Soonderdas has been able to obtain a site measuring 6,000 sq. yadrs with a frontage of 350 ft. right on the foreshore opposite the Charni Road gardens for the swimming baths.

Mr. Dwarkadas Champsi and and Mr. Manekial Chunilal have each contributed Rs. 5,000 and Mr. Kantilal Bakordas Rs. 1,000. More promises have been secured.

Arrangements are also in progress for the starting of a boat club and two tennis courts alongside the swimming baths. The swimming pools will bear the name of Mr. Pransukhlal Mafatlal, late son of Mr. Mafatlal Gagalbhai.

MUSLIMS IN BHAVNAGAR

Bantwa Memons' Appeal To Ruler

Hon. Secretary Memon Merchants Association, writes:—

A public meeting of the Bantwa Memon Merchants, domiciled in Bombay, was held under the presidentship of Seth Ebrahim Haji Mahmed Khanani, in the Memon Merchants' Association Hall on Friday last, in which speeches were delivered regarding the revival of appeal in the muder case in which A. Latif, a Memon youth of Bantwa is involved and the present situation in Bhavnagar State. The following resolutions were unanimously carried.

This meeting expresses its deep sympathy towards the petition submitted to the Resident, Western India Agency, by the deceased maternal uncle, Dawood, to accept the appeal in the murder case of A. Latif, and resolves to appeal by wire to the Resident to do all his power to accept the appeal of Dawood.

Seth Aba Umar Mesia delivered a short, but effective speech on the present delicate situation in Bhavnagar State, particularly on the pitiable condition of the Muslim Community there and introduced a resolution:—This meeting emphatically requests His Highness Maharajasaheb of Bhavnagar to release immediately innocent Muslims arrested unjustly and to lift the police ban on the Masjid.

After resolving to send copies of the fist resolution to the Memon Jamat of Bantwa and deceased's maternal uncle and those of the second by wire to His Highness Maharajasaheb of Bhavnagar, His Excellency the Crown Representative, the Resident, Western India Agency and the Muslim Jamat of Bhavnagar, empowering the President and Seth Habib Haji A. Latif, Hon. Secretary, the Memon Merchants' Association for the purpose, the meeting dispersed late at night.

BELIEVE IT OR NOT
LIQUOR IS A THIEF
For
HOME,
Health,
HAPPINESS.
ABSTINENCE IS BEST.
When you're Tired
DRINK MORE MILK
And if you've the Money
Add some honey!

ANTI-PROHIBITION DINNER

City Parsis To Hold It On June 8

'Deh' is the name of the tenth month in the Parsi Calendar. During this month, which coincides with the break of the monsoon. Jashon and thanksgiving services are held by Parsi associations and Mandals. After the Jashan ceremony many association hold communal dinners also. This year Deh begins on June 3.

This year this Jashan gathering have their peculiar significance, in view of the approaching enforcement of Prohibition (from August 1), when liquor and toddy will be taboo on and after August 1, and the dinners, according to the opinion of a section of the community, will lose their charm, without these intoxicants.

This year, therefore, the Zoroastrians of the city have decided to perform the Deh Jashan functions with more than customary devotion. A big "anti-prohibition dinner" is arranged to be held on June 8 (Thursday), the King's birthday. It will be held at Muzaffarabad Hall, at Grant Road, near the Frere Bridge, when owing to the fixing of nominal charges it is expected a large number of Parsis will attend. Wine and spirits will be served there.

As a prelude to this function the Jashan ceremony will be performed at Cushrow Baug, Colaba, the same morning, (at 8-15 a.m.)

Madras Government Muhammadan College

Mr. S. M. Fossil writes:—

The Government Muhammadan College which recently loomed so large in the debates of the Madras Legislative Assembly, has been since its inception about two decades ago making steady progress. It was started as a Second Grade College and has now become a full-fledged first grade college. Each department of the college is in charge of a fully qualified professors.

The results of the college in the recent University Examinations have been very creditable. Forty-one students appeared for the Intermediate Examination of whom twenty passed completely and the rest in parts, four having been placed in the first class. Nine students were sent up for the B.A., Degree Examination of whom six passed completely, two having secured a first class and three a second class.

This academic year a new group called "Islamic History and Culture" has been introduced. The Government Muhammadan College of Madras is the only institution in India which offers this group which consists of Islamic History Politics, Economics and Indian History.

Poor and deserving students who will take up this group will be granted scholarships. Dr. Iqbal Scholarship to be awarded by the Young Men's Crescent Society has been ear-marked for the best student who takes up this group. The Mohamedan Educational Association of Southern India, Madras, the chief aim of which is to promote Urdu, Persian and Arabic and which spends annually Rs. 10,000 on scholarships to Muslim students may set apart a scholarship for this new course.

Khilafatists Oppose Federation

Retaliation Plea Against Treatment Of Indians In Colonies And Dominions

A resolution pledging full support of the Khilafat in any campaign that might be launched by Mr. M. A. Jinnah and the Muslim League to defeat the impending imposition of the Federal part of the Government of India Act, was passed at the third night's session of the Bombay Provincial Khilafat Conference on Sunday.

CHARGE AGAINST CONGRESS

Mr. Kutbuddin Siddiqui in moving the resolution stated that there were differences of opinion in the Congress with regard to Federation. He narrated the circumstances leading to the resignation of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose from the Congress Presidentship and that it looked as though Congress was going to accept Federation with certain amendments. They were prepared to co-operate with Mr. Jinnah in any campaign he might launch against Federation and the Khilafat Committee would leave no stone unturned to make Federation null and void.

Mr. Mohamed Ahsan in seconding the resolution alleged that Congress had lost its fighting character and had begun to co-operate with the British Government. That is why the Muslims had lost faith in the Congress and had gone out of it.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS

The Conference also adopted resolutions:—

appealing to the Government of the United Provinces to take necessary steps to end the Shia-Sunni dispute,

demanding that Muslim Wakf property should be exempted from the payment of property tax,

requesting the Government of Bombay to make certain amendments in the Medical Practitioners' Bill so as to encourage the Unani system of medicine.

appealing to the Maharaja of Bhavnagar to release the Muslims arrested in connection with the attack on the procession of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and requesting him to remove Mr. Chellashanker from the Committee of inquiry

condemning the recommendation made by the Bombay Municipal Corporation to the Government to enact a law prohibiting the killing of cattle before the age of eight and demanding on religious grounds the right to kill calves without any age restriction,

requesting the Bombay Government to extend the Shariat Act to this Province,

condemning the Arya Satyagraha in Hyderabad, and

RETALIATION URGED

asking the Government of India and the Provincial Governments to take retaliatory measures against all countries and dominions that ill treated Asiatics.

The last mentioned resolution was moved by Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee and was seconded by Mr. Panthaky.

ONLY REMEDY

Mr. Husseinbhoy in moving the resolution said that while every foreigner was allowed freely to trade and acquire property in India, Indians residing in Dominions and Colonies were subjected to highly discriminatory treatment. Even marriages performed according to the personal law of the Muslims were not recognised in certain parts of the Empire.

He thought that the only remedy for this was to extend the same treatment to Dominion Colonial subjects resident in India as was given to Indians in the colonies.

HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE ESSAY

Thirteen Competitors Win Different Prizes

The Secretary of the Bombay Humanitarian League writes:—

The following competitors in Prize Essay Competition Scheme No. 135 announced by the League in the year 1938 for Parsi students only studying in Matric Class of High Schools of Province of Bombay and Sind get prizes and certificates in order of merit as judged by the Board of Honorary Examiners appointed by the Prize Scheme Committee, the subject for the Essay being "Testimony of Zoroastrian Scriptures and Science in favour of Vegetarian Diet."

1st Prize:—Value Rs. 20/- to Mr. B. S. Thetha, Bai Areabai High School Bulsar.

2nd. Prize:—Value Rs. 15/- to Mr. Homi Mahiar Ghadiali, T. & T. V. High School, Surat.

3rd. Prize:—Value Rs. 10/- to Mr. D. F. Vesuna, Sir J. J. English School, Surat.

4th Prize:—Value Rs. 5/- to Mr. M. D. Morawala, Sir J. J. English School, Surat.

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

Mr. A. R. Bhiladwala, N. M. Wadia High School, Nargol, Mr. P. R. Wadia, N. M. Wadia High School, Nargol, Mr. B. R. Jijina Sheth Anandilal Podar High School, Santacruz, Mr. Zarear S. Kothawala Sirdar Dastur Hoshang Boys' High School, Poona, Mr. B. M. Mehta, R. S. Dalal High School, Broach.

ESSAY ON "NATURAL AND HUMAN DIET"

The following competitors in Competition Scheme No. 136 announced by the League in the year 1938 for 1st and 2nd year Students of the Art, Science, Commerce and Technical colleges of the Province of Bombay and Sind get prizes and certificates in order of merit as judged by the Board of Honorary Examiners appointed by the Prize Scheme Committee, the subject for the essay being "Natural and Humane Diet."

1st Prize:—Value Rs 40 to Mr. F. H. Daruwala, M. T. B. College, Surat.

2nd Prize:—Value Rs. 25 to Mr. K. T. Mirchandani, D. G. N. College, Karachi.

3rd Prize:—Value Rs. 20 to Mr. A. S. Prabhudesai, Willingdon College, Sangli.

4th Prize:—Value Rs. 10 to Mr. D. P. Mandiwala, M. T. B. College, Surat.

5th Prize:—Value Rs. 5 to Mr. V. B. Shah, M. T. B. College, Surat.

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT:—Mr. C. A. Mehta, St. Xavier College, Bombay, H. L. Gidwani, D. G. N. College, Karachi.

The respective recipients of prizes and certificates are required to communicate with the Honorary Secretaries, the Bombay Humanitarian League, 149 Shroff Bazar, Bombay 2, for their awards.

ESSAY ON "VEGETARIANISM"

The following competitors in Prize Essay Competition Scheme No. 137 announced by the League in the year 1938 for 3rd and 4th year Students of the Art, Science, Commerce and Technical Colleges of the Province of Bombay and Sind get prizes and certificates of merit as judged by the Board of Honorary Examiners appointed by the Prize Scheme Committee, the subject for the Essay being "Vegetarianism: its why and what."

2nd Prize:—Value Rs. 25 to Mr. Rasikchandra G. Shah, H. L. College of Commerce, Ahmedabad.

3rd Prize:—Value of Rs. 20 to Mr. Burjore Sorabji Balsara, M.T.B. College, Surat.

HOW TO STUDY HISTORY

Jaiprakash On Need Of Scientific Outlook

LUCKNOW, May 28.

"The means of co-ordinating the various elements will ever remain mystic and hazy unless we understand history scientifically. There is no room for emotion in facing problems; what is required is a scientific understanding," said Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, Socialist leader, inaugurating the Summer School of Politics in Kanya Kubj College, Lucknow, today.

Continuing he said: "There has been much work in Physics and exact sciences, and they were guided by certain definite laws. Similarly, in Socialism there are certain laws which guide the society. History is our laboratory, which unveils the truth about social sciences. Socialism is the science of society. The society is every changeable, and consequently Socialism accepts revolution. We should always have a scientific outlook and attempt for the means, which will co-ordinate the various elements in society like Kisan, Hindu-Mahasabha, labour organisations, etc."

Earlier, Mr. Ganga Sinha of Bihar hoisted the flag in the presence of a gathering of students.

Mr. Mohanlal Gautham, who presided over the function, explained to the audience the aims and objects of the school.—United Press.

IMPORTANT TO CHILDREN

The health of the grown man or woman is usually a reflection of the care shown by parents in childhood. Thoughtful parents know this and are constantly on the watch to see that their sons and daughters are protected against illness and disease.

But there is one form of illness that often goes unobserved. This is constipation, a complaint which may lead to all sorts of serious consequences. Most children regularly need a laxative if they are to keep happy and bright. But doctors point out that you must avoid laxatives that are harsh and harmful. They emphasise the value of California Syrup of Figs which is a pure fruit laxative and cannot possibly injure a child's delicate system. Also California Syrup of Figs is a liquid, which makes it easy to measure the dose that suits your child's condition. The taste is pleasant and children enjoy taking it.

Write for the booklet "Building a Child." It is full of information and will be sent post free upon application to Martin and Harris Ltd., P. O. Box 665, Calcutta.

You will find California Syrup of Figs as safe and efficient a laxative for grown-ups, too. It is strongly recommended for the whole family.

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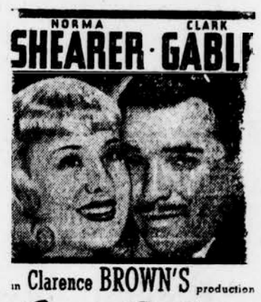
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 29, 1939

DIFFICULTIES AHEAD

We have reproduced in our last Sunday issue Pandit Jawaharlal's two articles in the "National Herald" on "The A. I. C. C. and After" with special reference to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bos's formation of the Forward Bloc and the danger this move involves. We trust these articles will be carefully read by all Congressmen. They represent the mind of one who in popularity is next only to Gandhiji, who is one of his most devoted and discriminating followers, and who is at the same time sufficiently Leftist to be claimed by that school of thought as one of itself. Deeply thought out and illuminating as the articles are, they do not prescribe any cut and dried solutions of the various difficulties they point out. But on one thing they are thoroughly definite and emphatic, on the unwisdom of forming the Forward Bloc, at any rate at the present time. And it behoves every Congressman to understand Pandit Jawaharlal's standpoint in this matter.

Forward Bloc

The first and foremost defect of the Forward Bloc is, says the Pandit, that it is "a negative grouping, an anti-bloc, whose sole binding is dislike of, or opposition to, the individuals or groups that control the Congress to-day. There is no positive policy based on definite principles except a desire to ginger up them generally. There is no restriction which might keep out elements which politically or otherwise, are undesirable. The doors of the bloc are wide open and it is evident enough that a very miscellaneous company are likely to find shelter in it." The position becomes most intriguing when we are told by Mr. Bose that he substantially follows Gandhiji's principles and policy. However uncertain may be the precise policy of the new Bloc, the harm it will do in the present state of things is certain enough. Pandit Jawaharlal points out only a part of it when he says of the Bloc: "Adventurist and opportunist elements will find full play, and might even, under cover of fine phrases, play a dominating role in it. It is quite possible that Fascist and communal elements might also enter its folds and seek to exploit it to further their animus against the Congress and its anti-Fascist policy." The danger of communalists getting into the Bloc just to spite the Congress was brought home to the public when a few days ago Mr. Bose attempted to show how the Bloc would solve the communal problem better than the Congress had done before. He said: "We would devote our attention to minority problems, particularly Hindu-Muslim question. In spite of assurances given to minorities, and Muslims in particular, through several successive resolutions of the Congress, the fact remains that we have not succeeded in rallying them to a common platform. The announcement of the formation of the Forward Bloc has evoked such favourable reactions from minority communities that we are led to hope that through the instrumentality of the Forward Bloc and its radical programme, we may be able to establish real unity." We shall doubtless be happy if Mr. Bose really succeeds in solving the communal problem, but at present our fears are vastly greater than our hopes in this matter.

Problem Before Us

Apart from unequivocally condemning the formation of the Forward Bloc, Pandit Jawaharlal does not clearly indicate how best we can solve the main problem of Congress organisation and the formulation of its programmes. He, however, vividly describes the difficulty of making the right choice in this matter in the following words: He says: "More and more the choice before many of us becomes difficult and this is no question of Right or Left or even of political decisions. The choice is of unthinking acceptance of decisions which sometimes contradict each other and have no logical sequence, or opposition, or inaction. Not one of these three courses is easily commendable. To accept unthinkingly what one cannot appreciate or willingly agree to produces ultimately mental flabbiness and paralysis. No great movement can be carried on this basis; certainly not a democratic movement. Opposition is difficult when it weakens us and helps the adversary. Inaction produces frustration and all manner of complexes, and is hardly conceivable when from every side comes the call for action. That is the problem before many of us." But the question is how best to solve this problem. We trust Pandit Jawaharlal will suggest at least a fairly workable solution. For ourselves we would only suggest at present that, if Gandhiji and Mr. Bose agree, the Congress may just go back to what may be called the "status quo ante bellum" for the present and let the next Congress session improve the position in the light of fresh experience. If, however, the two do not agree on fundamentals, we would only endorse the following suggestion of Gandhiji to Mr. Bose: "I think that each school of thought should be able to put forth its views before the country without any mixture. If this is honestly done I do not see why there should be any bitterness ending in civil war. What is wrong is not differences between us but loss of mutual respect and trust. This will be remedied by time, which is the best healer. If there is real non-violence, there can be no civil war, much less bitterness."

Gandhiji And Palestine

In his reply to an American Jewish criticism of his attitude towards Jews and the Palestinian Arabs, Mahatma Gandhi refers to the former's suggestions that "my zeal for Hindu-Muslim unity made me partial to the Arab presentation of the case" and that "I am wrong on the Jewish question as I was wrong on the Khilafat question." Gandhiji rightly insists that he was wrong in regard to neither. What is the fundamental truth about the Palestine question? On the one side there are the Jews who claim Palestine on the ground that it was their homeland two thousand years ago. On the other there are the Arabs who resist that claim on the ground that they have lived, have had their being in Palestine as their homeland during all these centuries. Considered in the light of the strictest impartiality, whose case is just and who deserves support? Gandhiji has done nothing less than that he has judged impartially and spoken accordingly. As to the Khilafat question his critics, in India as well as abroad, make the mistake of confusing the name with the reality underlying it. Gandhiji took up the question not because he wanted to preserve the institution but rather because he saw that what was exercising the Muslims of India, and should have exercised the whole world of Asia, was the fact that the Allies were dismembering the Turkish Empire to establish their own various European Imperialisms over the pieces thus cut up—an evil more abominable and immoral than the suzerainty of Turkey over them. There was thus no conflict between his duty to truth and his duty to sympathise with and actively support his Muslim brethren's struggle. In fact both pointed to the same path and Gandhiji took it cheerfully.

The Forward Bloc

No Congressman Should Support It

(BY S. SATYAMURTI, M.L.A.)

The recent meeting of the All-India Congress Committee at Calcutta was convened under very difficult and delicate circumstances. Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, who had been elected President of the Indian National Congress in the Tripuri Session, found himself unable to carry out the mandate of the Congress which directed him to nominate the Working Committee in consultation with Mahatma Gandhi. The correspondence between Mahatma Gandhi and Babu Subhas Chandra Bose which has been since published reveals the cause of the difficulty. Babu Subhas Chandra Bose has no faith in Gandhian ideology, in Gandhian policy or programme, whatever he may say, and he further believed that he must have a kind of composite Cabinet, in which all parties in the Congress will be represented—something like the Ministry of all talents which functioned in England some time ago.

Gandhiji's Generous Offer.

Mahatma Gandhi naturally felt that he could not co-operate with Babu Subhas Chandra Bose in this matter. But characteristically enough, he generously offered to Mr. Bose the right to choose his own Working Committee and promised not to obstruct him or his Working Committee.

This offer was repeated by Babu Rajendra Prasad to Mr. Bose on the eve of the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee at Calcutta. This fact has not been sufficiently realised in the country. Babu Subhas Chandra Bose was offered, in spite of the resolution of the Tripuri Congress, the right to form his own Working Committee; and the Old Guard, as they may be called, undertook not to obstruct. Mr. Subhas Bose failed to form the Working Committee, for the simple reason that he could not get fourteen men and women who would have commanded the confidence of the All-India Congress Committee, and of the Congress and the country. He, therefore, gave up the attempt. But, instead of realising the logical implication of this impossibility and resigning his position quietly and dignifiedly, he put the All-India Congress Committee to a nervous strain for two days, merely trying to coerce the All-India Congress Committee into accepting the impossible position of forming a Working Committee which would be neither Right nor Left, and which will be a body of people who will not agree on a single matter, major or minor. The All-India Congress Committee did not want this. But Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru moved a resolution, asking Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose to withdraw his resignation—he had resigned his Presidentship conditionally—and asking him to appoint the old Working Committee. That was a dignified step which Mr. Bose could have taken. But it did not suit him and he refused. Therefore, his resignation became operative, and the All-India Congress Committee—thanks to the decisive attitude taken by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the Acting President—elected Babu Rajendra Prasad practically unanimously as President of the Congress. It is no bed of roses to which he has been invited. He has deliberately chosen a crown of thorns. By his magnificent patriotism, his spiritual earnestness, and the hold he has on the affections of his people, he is bound to make a success of his Presidentship.

Need For Unity and Discipline.

After this election, one would have thought that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, in view of the fact that he had held the high office of President of the Congress for more than a year, would not show the gracelessness of trying to form a new party. But he has chosen to do otherwise; and his reasons are: the Congress Ministries are lacking the revolutionary mentality in the country, and he has got a programme different from Mahatma Gandhi's. His statement that Congress Ministries are lacking the revolutionary mentality is based on ignorance or prejudice or both. The Congress Ministries are carrying out a silent but effective revolution in many spheres of public life; and his alternative programme is not yet published. But if he has a programme, one may respectfully suggest to him to apply that programme to the Huq Ministry in Bengal and displace them first before he asks all India to follow him. It is to be hoped, therefore, that no Con-

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 7)

Our London Letter

Reaction To Palestine Proposals

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, May 26.

When Mr. Chamberlain made his announcement in the House of Commons three weeks ago of the Government's intention to introduce conscription, he also said: "We intend to take further steps to limit the profits of firms mainly engaged on the rearmament programme and the necessary legislation will be introduced at an early date." It was understood at the time that something, like the Excess Profits Duty, levied during the last war, was intended. This, had the Government really meant business, could easily have been incorporated in the Finance Bill. During the week, however, when the text of the Finance Bill was circulated, it was found to contain no provision whatever relating to profits. During the three weeks since the Prime Minister's announcement, the Government has forged ahead fast enough with its measure for conscripting the bodies of the youth. Still there is no move touching the profiteers. If the Government can draft and rush through Parliament a measure of conscription which introduces fundamental changes into the life of the British people how much more easily could it put into a Bill a clause reviving a method of taxation which has already once been applied? But we must not forget the more violent opposition that the Government would have to face of the arms profiteers, who, in reality, belong to the Government's own class.

Amendments Defeated

Men of 20 called up for military training are not to have the vote till they are 21—the normal age for the Parliamentary franchise. This was settled in the House of Commons the other night, when Opposition members tried to persuade the Government to accept a Labour amendment giving the men the vote at 20. Mr. Wedgwood Benn, former Labour Secretary for India, argued that men forced into military service were entitled to full citizenship. The Government was urged to accept the amendment by Sir Francis Acland and a few others. But the Government turned down the proposal largely on the ground that it differentiated between those who joined voluntarily and those who were conscripted. With the present vote-roller that Mr. Chamberlain has taken to the House, it is not surprising that this amendment was defeated by 241 to 140. Not only that, the Government further refused to accept the view, embodied in a Labour amendment, that the men should be as free to take part in the activities of a political party or trade union as if they had not been registered or called up.

T. U. C. Policy

Meanwhile, Sir Walter Citrine, General Secretary of the Trade Union Congress, made an astonishing statement on Friday afternoon at the Conference of Trade Union Executive that the policy of the General Council of the T. U. C. on defence had been arrived at regardless of the Government's foreign policy. The T. U. C. proposals are contained in the report which includes the establishment in war time of a National Advisory Council to which all questions concerning production, supply and labour power would have to be relegated and the National Committees composed of representatives of the Government, employers and Trade Union for each separate industry. Sir Walter said that these proposals were contingent on the Government introducing legislation for the control of prices and profits in war time.

White Paper On Palestine

The British Government's new policy on Palestine is widely discussed at Westminster as elsewhere. It has the broad but rather cold approval of most Conservative M.P.s At the same time a number of Government supporters are critical, the Liberal and Labour parties are frankly hostile, and there is hardly a single member in the House of Commons who is enthusiastic about it. The White Paper is produced with two objects in mind. British Imperialism is anxious (1) to preserve its strategic positions in Palestine; and (2) to end the present chaotic position there, which at the same time threatens those same strategic positions and gives opportunities to the agents of Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany to gain a foothold. The British Government, there is hardly any doubt, is not by its nature, anxious to help either Jews or Arabs in Palestine, or to give them their independence. As one of the morning newspapers has dared to point out, "the experience of the past few years and the threat of disaster in the near future has, however, forced the British Government to produce a plan which makes major concessions to the essential needs of the Jewish and Arab population of Palestine." It provides for the creation of an independent State in Palestine in ten years' time. During that time the proportion of Jews to Arabs will be stabilised at approximately one to two. And the Government of the new State will be shared by the two peoples. On all hands it is admitted that there are grave weaknesses in the plan of the British Government. But there is even greater danger that the British Government will try to evade fulfilling the promises it makes in its White Paper.

Forgotten History

In Palestine itself, the Jews staged a one day hartal. A section of the American Press is making a fierce attack on the White Paper proposals. It has labelled the British Cabinet as guilty of a breach of faith with the Zionists. Perhaps the simplest answer to this accusation is a small piece of forgotten history. At the height of the controversy between Mr. Lloyd George, Cle-

(Continued on Page 12 Col. 3)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Abuse Of Privilege

Count Grandi, the Italian Ambassador in London, celebrated at the Italian Embassy the signing of the Fascist-Nazi Military Agreement by making a violent attack on the French Press and the French Government and also referred to the "sacrosanct rights" of Italy in Tunis. Count Grandi's outburst, under instructions from Il Duce himself, is intelligible enough. As the Peace Front consolidates itself Fascist and Nazi statesmen will indulge in more and more verbal vulgarities to give vent to their mad impotent rage. But he abused a diplomatic privilege and committed a gross breach of etiquette in making that speech in a foreign capital. The Fascists, of course, do not recognise any international obligations and proprieties. But what about the British Government? They owe it to France to protest to Italy against Count Grandi's provocative discourtesy. We are sure, Mr. Chamberlain would have done so if M. Maisky for instance had behaved in a similar fashion towards Germany.

Japanese Blockade

The Japanese, said a recent Tokyo report, "are understood to have rejected a proposal of the foreign consular body to establish a special area in Kulangsu to which foodstuffs from the mainland could be sent." This clearly proves the fact of Japan having instituted a blockade and also her determination—as evidenced first by the "Ranpura" and the "Aramis" incidents—to carry it out to the full. Mr. Butler, however, is not quite certain about it all, while taking a "very serious view" of the "Ranpura" incident. He admitted that a blockade of the Chinese coast would be contrary to International Law. He admitted also that "it was in view of such rumours that the question of further protecting British shipping was at present receiving urgent consideration." The assurance that protection of shipping was receiving urgent consideration would be welcome but for one suspicious circumstance. The determination of the Japanese to blockade the Chinese coast is a reality proved by their own actions as well as the activities of the British naval commander and British diplomatic officials themselves. Why then does Mr. Butler seek to represent a fact as a "rumour"?

Palpable Nonsense

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad who, we believe, is the Secretary of the Muslim League Party in the Central Assembly, has done no service even to himself in alleging that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has been offered and accepted the Prime Ministership of a Federal India. This allegation is no less wild and absurd than would be one to the effect, for instance, that his leader, Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, had accepted membership of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress and consented to participate in a national movement of direct action. Indeed, Sir Ziauddin's "discovery" is so utterly nonsensical that it did not deserve any notice by Jawaharlal. It is, however, useful in one respect. It reveals the depths to which communalist prejudice given an "imagination" over which the owner has no control, can sink.

Physical Training

On witnessing a varied programme of physical feats by the teachers under training at the Physical Training Institute at Kandivli on Saturday the Bombay Premier commented on the remarkable improvement he noted in the nearly 300 teachers under training at the Institute, not merely in their physique but also in their sense of discipline, team spirit, comradeship and enthusiasm for the cause of physical culture. If physical training is given due attention in all the schools and if these trained teachers are given proper facilities in promoting the cause even outside their school sphere, each of the teachers will be a valuable centre of training and influence. The Premier hopes to start soon a military college for the province. We trust his hope will be fulfilled soon enough. Bihar is to have a Military Institute at an early date and every other province should have at least one such without any avoidable delay. Meanwhile, some of the features of such institutes, such as physical training and mass drills, may well be introduced in most of the ordinary schools.

Phenomenal Congress Victory

It is good news, indeed, that at the Local Board elections in Raipur in the Central Provinces the Congress has captured 65 out of 69 seats. This is a phenomenal success of which any Congress Party in the country could be proud. It is particularly creditable in the Central Provinces where some Congressmen and Ex-Congressmen have been carrying on unconscionable anti-Congress propaganda for months past. It should be borne in mind, however, that victory at public elections imposes enormously heavy responsibilities on the Congress. The election pledges of the Congress are necessarily many and of an idealistic character, but the limited resources of the bodies concerned make it extremely difficult to implement the pledges fully and speedily. In the circumstances the Congress Party has to take extraordinary pains to see that it is doing all that is humanly possible with the resources at its command.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Love doesn't laugh at the smith who repairs automobiles.

Wine is an enemy to the buyer and a friend to the seller.

Smiles and frowns are little things, but they are powerful for good or evil.

Don't waste your time telling a small boy how very good you were at his age.

The love that dwells in a cottage could never thrive off terrapin and champagne.

Many a man makes a fool of himself because he hasn't the moral courage to do otherwise.

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WITHOUT COMMENT

"There is a good deal of Fascism in the country to-day and a little of it even inside the Congress. It flourishes chiefly under communal colours and in some so-called non-political organisations. But the old leadership of the Congress, whatever its other failings, is far removed from it. Curiously enough among the loudest of its critics are the Fascist elements in the Congress."
Jawaharlal Nehru.

* * * *

Sholapur, says the District Magistrate in a Press Note, "shows definite signs of returning to normal conditions."

Good. But wouldn't our communalists take the announcement as a challenge to them?

* * * *

Thus Anglo-India: "To those suspicious of British intentions in India, Lord Zetland's speech at the Empire Day dinner in London should bring assurance."

It certainly has—that the suspicions are quite justified.

* * * *

The Bombay Provincial Khilafat Conference has passed a resolution requesting Muslims to refuse to help Government in case of war.

This somewhat direct response to the appeal to "honesty and patriotism" of Muslims by Sir Sikandar Hayat, the President of the recent Bombay Provincial Muslim League Conference. Will it is feared by our naive Junior Colleague, disturb the holiday of the Qaid-e-Azam.

* * * *

Repudiating a certain allegation against him by Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru characterises it as a "mischievous lie."

We personally feel we must protest against Jawaharlal wasting his time in exposing the obvious.

* * * *

Tokyo, May 27.

Mr. Butler's statement in the House of Commons concerning the s.s. Ranpura has not been published.—Reuter.

The British Government must and, we hope, will effectively retaliate by taking no further notice of the incident itself.

* * * *

Marshal Vorashilov, it is understood, has been invited to attend manoevres in Britain.

Meanwhile Sir William Seeds is to call upon M. Molotov to accept British manoeuvres in Europe.

* * *

World troubles, according to Mr. Chamberlain, cannot be cured by arms and armaments. "We have to go deeper and further."

If only Mr. Chamberlain himself went deeper and further—and remained there.

* * * *

Mr. Chamberlain then described himself "as a man who was striving day and night, in spite of many discouragements, to keep peace in Europe."

Bound, gagged.

Mr. Chamberlain has read Dr. Salazar's declaration of Portugal's neutrality—for, that is what it is—with the "liveliest satisfaction" and assured the Portuguese Dictator of his "warmest approval."

Which is really—yes, realistically also, if you wish—nothing much for a man who greeted Franco's victory with quite lively satisfaction and warm approval.

* * *

He was gazing with dreamy eyes into the far-on ahead. 'Ah! my darling,' he murmured, 'what matters it that sorrow and trouble must of necessity be lurking in the unknown future? While I am with you I think of nought but the present—the beautiful, superb present.'

'So do I, dearest', she replied; 'but you'll take me with you when you buy it, won't you? Men have such queer tastes in rings!

* * * *

Latest story going the "Underground" rounds in Berlin:

Il Duce: (telephoning Hitler on Easter Monday) Well, Adolf, I got it like you said I should!

Hitler: You got what?

Musso: Albania!

Hitler: ALBania! You idiot, I said RUMania!

EUROPE IS BECOMING RE-BARBARISED

Sadhu Vaswani Tells Warring World Of Buddha's Message

(From Our Correspondent)

COLOMBO, May 21.

Sri T. L. Vaswani arrived here on the 14th instant in connection with the Pan-Asian Conference for Peace and International Fellowship. He was received at the harbour by many of his admirers and friends. Interviewed on the harbour, he said: "The West has developed theories of politics and discovered forces of nature, but are they being pressed in the service of man or used by the strong for the exploitation of the weak? Europe has become a house of hate and war clouds are gathering thick and strong. Will Asia save civilisation?"

A reception was arranged at the Ananda College by Mrs. Kuluratna, an English lady who is a prominent educationist. In short speech, Vaswaniji reviewed the world-situation. "Nations live under the threat of a new world-war. And in this night of the nations many in many parts look for the New Light to travel again from the pathways of the East. A new spiritual power is needed again to save civilisation. Our hope the hope of humanity, is in heroes of peace. These heroic men will build the world again. And they will march to the conquest which is service. They will lead us to the victory which is peace!"

MESSAGE TO CEYLON

Asked for a message to the people of Ceylon, he said: "To you, the people of Ceylon, I come not as a stranger but as a friend, a brother. Not alone your beautiful hearts but the tall geen trees of nature have greeted me in Colombo.

"Is not humanity one big beautiful green tree? Yet to-day the world wanders in darkness. For it is the face of the Buddha, the face of the Christ, the people have forgotten. It is the dream of the Kingdom of Souls they have torn from their hearts. So it is that our creeds are become narrow, exclusive and do not see the brotherhood of man beyond climes and colours, races and religions. Come let us work together for peace Let us build bridges for brotherhood between nations, races and religious. My saluations to you, brothers and sisters of Ceylon!"

BUDDHA'S MESSAGE

Sir Baron Jayatilaka, Minister of Home Affairs and Leader of the Ceylon Council, presided at the lecture delivered at the Y.M.B.A. Vaswaniji spoke on Buddha's Message to a Warring World".

He said: "Civilisation is sinking more and more into chaos and I recall the words of Herbert Spencer who said that Europe was becoming 're-barbarised'. The world to-day lies broken and bleeding for lack of understanding. There are schools and colleges showing reserve, partly because of and universities; technical education and scientific research are developing more and more as the years go by. And yet nations continue to be unhappy, suspicious, aggressive. For there is not the right understanding. Right understanding comes only out of sympathy; and sympathy can only emerge from love.

"The Buddha's message is not an 'ism', a creed or a dogma. Your isms' only blind you; your creeds are broken reeds; your dogmas only serve to divide. The Buddha's message is a view-point, an outlook, a vision, a 'dharsana'. But this viewpoint has yet to be appreciated. Men and women are still in sorrow and suffering because they have not put the Buddha's message into practice in their daily lives

WHAT WE FORGOT

"Even as a mother loves her child, her only child after 10 of her children have died, even so must you love every living creature,—this was the Buddha's message. What a vision, what a profound philosophy what a marvellous declaration, what a tremendous proclamation! If only you and I could live in the light of this love a little every day, what a transformation it would make."

In conclusion Vaswaniji suggested a practical method: "When you wake up in the morning send forth a vibration of good-will: 'May all creatures be happy.....' And so may the nations of the East and the nations of the West open a new epoch of life for the world."

WATERY GRAVE FOR STUDENTS

Accident To Picnic Party To Chenab River

LYALLPUR, May 28

Three students of the local Khalsa High School lost their lives this afternoon in the river Chenab at Chiniot, and one teacher of the same school who was rescued is in a precarious condition.

Inquiries show that a group of students with four teachers of the school had gone on a picnic excursion to Chiniot. While the students were bathing in the river, one of them slipped in the deep water. Another boy went to his rescue, but both of them were drowned. A third then made an attempt to rescue them but met with the same fate as others. A teacher who followed the third boy was however recovered and is now lying in a precarious condition.—United Press.

Send-off To Arya Dictator

LAHORE, May 28

An enthusiastic send-off by over 5,000 people was given to Mr. Mahase Krishna, sixth dictator of the Arya Satyagraha, who left for Sholapur tonight by the Bhatinda express.

The arrival of Mr. Mahashe Krishna on the platform was marked by cheering by the vast crowd that had assembled there. He was profusely garlanded.

Addressing the gathering Mr. Mahashe Krishna exhorted the people to contribute their mite in the cause of the Satyagraha. He assured that he would fight for the vindication of the cause of Hindu rligion.

The dictator will offer Satyagraha on June 5 with 1,000 volunteers.—United Press

LONDON, May 27.

Questioned regarding steps being taken to revise Canada-West Indies Trade Agreement, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald stated in Commons that His Majesty's Government in Canada have given notice of their intention to terminate existing agreement and it has been agreed to negotiate a new one to take its place. Full opportunity will be given for expression of West Indian views.—Reuter.

REVISION OF NEUTRALITY ACT

Hull Formulates Six-Point Programme

WASHINGTON, May 27.

Mr. Cordell Hull has outlined to the Congress six-point programme to revise the Neutrality Act.

Firstly to prohibit American ships to enter combat areas;

Secondly to restrict travel of American citizens in combat areas;

Thirdly to provide that exports of goods destined for belligerents shall be preceded by a transfer of the title to the foreign purchaser;

Fourthly to continue the existing legislation respecting loans and credits to nations at war;

Fifthly to regulate solicitation for collection in the United States of funds for belligerents, and

Sixthly to continue the National Munitions Control Board and the system of arms export and import licences.—Reuter.

ECONOMIC COUNCIL OF BALKAN 'ENTENTE'

Meeting Records Satisfaction At Progress Made

BUCHAREST, May 28.

Communications, trade and aviation in the Balkans were among the questions discussed at the seventh session of the Economic Council of the Balkan Entente.

A Communique issued at the close of the session to-day records with satisfaction the progress made in these spheres and the shipping of tourist traffic since the last meeting.—Reuter.

HITLER LEAVES FOR BERCHTESGADEN

BERLIN: May 27.

Herr Hitler has gone to Berchtesgaden for Whitsun. Thousands of soldiers and men undergoing labour service have been granted holiday leave. Special trains crowded with Berliners bound for the country were leaving throughout the day.—Reuter.

Spanish Jews' Chief Dead

JERUSALEM, May 27.

The death has occurred of the Chief Rabbi, Jacob Meir, aged 83, the former spiritual leader of Spanish Jews.—Reuter.

Refortification Of Aaland Islands

League Council Session Concludes Without Any Decision On Question

GENEVA: May 27.

The League Council has concluded its session without reaching a decision to refortify Aaland Islands, the Belgian rapporteur having failed to bring the parties together for direct negotiations.

(A Moscow message dated May 24 stated:

It is officially announced that Maisky has been instructed to insist on a postponement of the League Council's consideration of the Aaland Islands' armament plan, because the object of the armament has not been established and the Finnish Government has refused to provide information with regard to the armaments."

"Reuter's" Geneva cable dated May 24, stated:

"It is thought here that the reason for the Soviet request for postponement of consideration by the League Council of the Aaland Islands' question is that Moscow is reluctant to decide its attitude pending the conclusion of the Anglo-Soviet negotiations.

The Aaland Islands' question is expected to come up at the public meeting of the Council on May 25.

A message from Helsinki (Finland) dated May 24, stated:—

"The Foreign Minister Erkke states that Finland will oppose the Soviet request for a postponement of consideration by the League Council of the Aaland Islands' refortification plan".)

"YANKEE CLIPPER'S" SUCCESSFUL FLIGHT

PORT WASHINGTON, May 27.

The flying boat "Yankee Clipper" has arrived, completing the first regular return flight with mail across the Atlantic. It left Southampton on May 24.—Reuter.

THREE SHOT DEAD IN PALESTINE

JERUSALEM, May 28.

Four British battalions co-operating with a detachment of police aircraft wiped out the remnants of the bands when they searched the area between Jenin and Tulkaram. Three armed men were shot dead and a fourth captured. The British troops secured important documents from one man believed to be secretary of the so-called rebel commander Abu Gakr.—Reuter.

Queen Mary

LONDON, May 27.

It is officially stated that Queen Mary made further satisfactory progress and the condition of her eye shows marked improvement. No further statement will be issued until Monday.—Reuter.

Queen Mary's Visit To Coty Factory

Queen Mary accompanied by the Princess Royal, paid a surprise visit to the Coty factory on the Great West Road, London.

The royal party made a complete tour of inspection, visiting all the departments where perfumes, powders, face creams and lotions were in process of manufacture. Her Majesty expressed pleasure at the excellent conditions under which the staff worked, and was amazed at the amount of detail involved in the manufacture of these beauty products.

Her Majesty visited Coty House some time ago when she expressed a desire to see perfume in the making.

Coty House in the heart of the West End of London is a beautiful 18th century house, alive with the spirit of the spacious Regency days in which it was built. Here in a setting of rich luxury are displayed the world's most precious perfumes.

DUKE SPOLETO TO WED GREEK PRINCESS

ROME, May 27.

The engagement of Duke Spoleto, a cousin of the King of Italy, and Princess Irene of Greece is officially announced.—Reuter.

PARIS' INSURANCE TO BE PAID.

PARIS, May 26.

The Compagnie Generale Trans-Atlantique stated, insurers of liner "Paris", have decided to pay the company total insurance on the liner, namely 96 million francs. It is understood the London Market will bear almost the entire expense of this operation.—Reuter.

WAR IS NOT INEVITABLE

60,000 Catholics Hold Rally To Plead For Peace

MELBOURNE, May 28.

Sixty thousand Catholics attended a big rally marking the climax of the Pope's month of prayer for peace. The gathering fervently cheered every utterance by the speakers, that war could be avoided by the will of the peace-loving masses of the world.

Mr. Menzies, the Commonwealth Prime Minister, undertook to forward to the Government of Britain, the United States, France, Germany, Italy, Poland and also to the Vatican the resolution declaring that war is not inevitable, and appealing for a friendly discussion of international problems and an end of the armament race.—Reuter.

WORKING HOURS IN COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Proposal Not To Be Debated At Geneva Conference

GENEVA. (By Mail)

In a report on reduction of hours of work in industry and commerce which will be submitted to the International Labour Conference when it opens in Geneva on June 8, the International Labour Office suggests that the question be postponed and referred back to the Governing Body for reconsideration at a later date.

The report discloses that of 25 Governments which have replied to a questionnaire sent out last autumn by the ILO only 7 Governments favour a 40-hour week, 9 others are definitely opposed to any reduction of the work week below 48 hours and the remaining 9, while favouring the principle of a shorter work week, declared that they could not contemplate a reduction at this time.

The report points out that in the present state of political insecurity and economic instability throughout a great part of the world, Governments hesitate to assume an international obligation at this time to reduce hours of work in industry and commerce.

"It is obvious", says the report, "that they wish to remain free, in order to be able to meet any obligations that may be suddenly imposed by the requirements of national, military and economic defence.

"The International Labour Organization cannot ignore the present situation. Thus the ILO is of the opinion that, unless there is very marked change for the better in the situation during the next month the Conference would do well to postpone the discussion on the generalization of the reduction of hours of work in industry and commerce, and to refer the question back to the Governing Body with a request to enter it again on the agenda when the prospects of success are better.

"The present situation is altogether exceptional and cannot be other than temporary. When it becomes possible to build up a genuine political and economic peace, the problem of reducing hours of work will be increasingly important and will have to be examined internationally in all its aspects."

STOP PRESS

NAZI VOLUNTEERS FROM SPAIN

BERLIN, May 28.

A big reception is being prepared for Germany's Spain volunteers for Wednesday in Hamburg, where they will land. Five "Strength Through Joy" ships which are bringing the volunteers are flying the Red Gold Flag of the German Legion with the Iron Cross and the Air Force in the centre.—Reuter.

FASCIST GAME ON FRANCE

ROME, May 28

Sgr. Farinacci the former Secretary of the Fascist Party, in his paper "Regime Fascista" advises the Italians living in France to yield to alleged French suggestions that they should enter political parties there and then "at the right moment create confusion and disorder in the enemy's centre." He adds: "Hundreds of men attacking in the rear can obtain greater results than thousands of soldiers fighting from the front."—Reuter

LISBON, May 28

ATLANTIC CLIPPER

The "Atlantic Clipper" landed here at 7-30 p.m.—Reuter

Planter Raj v. Labour

Bengal T. U. C. Chief On Urgent Need Of Funds For Digboi Strikers

CALCUTTA, May 27.

"The fight of the workers at Digboi has transcended far beyond the local limits. The Congress as a whole and the Assam Ministry in particular cannot be disinterested spectators of the fight."

Thus declares Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose, President of the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress, in the course of an appeal for funds issued on behalf of the Digboi strikers

"PLANTER RAJ" V. LABOUR.

He states: "There is a very important reason apart from the justness of the cause of the strike, for which the public, not only in Assam, but all over India, should render all possible help to the strikers. Of all provinces Assam has been the greatest sufferer from foreign exploitation.

"The tradition of the "planter-raj," though somewhat dimmed, has not altogether lost in vigour. British vested interests are still powerful and we have seen how the Assam Ministry has recently suffered, and has been forced to eat the humble pie for attacks on it from the successors of the "Planter-Raj."

GREAT AWAKENING.

"Labour in Assam is awakening, and there are signs of life even among the 'coolies' of the tea gardens. The mass of the exploited Labour population of Assam, twelve lakhs in number, is looking forward to the outcome of the contest between the very powerful combine of the Assam Oil Company and the Burma Oil Company, and the Labour Union with a fervidity of hopefulness which outsiders can hardly imagine.

"If the oil workers succeed, it means emancipation from age-long slavery for the workers. If they fail, it means demoralisation with disastrous consequences. The cause not only of workers, but of the Indian people as a whole will suffer if the struggle ends in failure.

"The strikers are as united as ever. The shooting and persecution have not demoralised them. But their number is 10,000 and they must be fed as the battle of freedom goes on.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

"I am issuing this appeal on behalf of the workers of Digboi and at their request to all sympathisers to contribute for the Relief Fund that has been started for the maintenance of the strikers. Contributions are to be sent to the Secretary or Treasurer of the Assam Oil Workers' Relief Committee, Digboi (Assam).

I appeal to the President of the Indian National Congress to take up the cause of the strikers and make it an all-India issue.

The immediate needs of the hour is funds, and I earnestly hope that a central relief fund will soon be organised by the Congress and the All-India Trade Union Congress. The Labour Unions throughout India should also be up and doing raising Funds and promptly sanding them to the Relief Committee who will gratefully send acknowledgements. Contributions may also kindly communicate to me at 46, South End Park, Ballygunge, Calcutta, their names, address and amounts of contribution."—United Press.

TROUBLE IN SURAT EXHIBITION

Police Called In To Restore Order

(From Our Correspondent)

SURAT, May 28.

Last night at the Exhibition ground on City Gymkhana Maidan the conductors of the exhibition had advertised concert of Mr. Vishnu Pant Pagnis and the running of "Flying Queen" train. They had also increased the rates of entrance fee from one anna to two annas. A large number of citizens purchased tickets at the increased rates but the "Flying Queen" train was out of order. The citizens who numbered eight to ten thousand got excited and demanded entrance fee back, and rushed towards the Exhibition office. As the conductors were unable to restore order there was a melee. Police were called in.

The conductors expressed regret and police were able to restore order.

WARNING TO BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS

"Indians Are Not Prepared To Belong To Commonwealth Which Preaches Equality And Practises Racial Discrimination

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, May 19

In a weekly letter, after discussing the international situation, Commander Stephen King-Hall discusses India.

"The pause which is taking place in the European situation," he says, "a pause more on the part of the Axis Powers than in London and Paris where strenuous efforts are being made to clear up the Russian positions, provides one with a chance to write something about India, from which country I have just received an exceedingly interesting report. We have frequently pointed out in this correspondence the vital importance to the whole world, as well as to India, of the great Democratic experiment now taking place in the sub-Continent. Some people in Great Britain seem to imagine that we can now sit back and leave India to stew in her own juice. This is a great error. We cannot dissociate ourselves from India, nor can Indians ignore us."

FUTURE PROGRESS

"The balance-sheet of India's political and economic progress (continues the Commander) bears on the credit side the entry that the autonomous provincial governments have worked tolerably well, or at all events far better than the critics anticipated would be possible. One must, however, remember that the Federal Government is not yet in existence at the centre, and though this will not be fully responsible government, it will have enough authority to ruin the success of the whole experiment.

On the debit side, it must be recorded that Hindu-Muslim tension is increasing. The British Government must always be on guard against the danger of finding itself faced with an Indian version of the Jew-Arab question on an immense scale. There is no hope for Partition in India. Secondly, the years to come are almost certain to see a rapid increase in the power of the peasants. In a democratically governed India, the peasant will be king, and the extremist politicians are well aware of the fact that in agrarian unrest lies the main hope of the Indian Revolution. The movement lacks a Lenin. Thirdly, there is the growth amongst the young intellectuals of a contempt for old-fashioned Liberal democracy and parliamentarianism. These young men and women are fascinated by totalitarian theories."

Commander King-Hall concludes: The moral of all this, and of much more which could be written if space permitted, is that Indian democracy can hardly hope to survive the many perils with which it is menaced, unless Great Britain "and the Dominion" recognise that the moderate elements in India must be assisted continuously tactfully, and by every possible method to build up their strength. In the reports to which I have already referred, it is emphasised that one form of assistance must be an improvement in the position of Indians in various parts of the Empire. There are still grave and indefensible social discriminations. The Indians are not prepared to belong to a Commonwealth of Nations which preaches equality but practises racial discrimination towards, for example, an Indian student who seeks learning in the capital city of the Empire.

Petty Officer On Trial

Echo Of Spanish Civil War: Charges Against Jose Valbia

BURGOS, May 28.

A petty officer, Jose Valbia, has been placed on trial at Cartagena on charge of transmitting orders from Madrid for killing naval officers held prisoner by their crews during the Civil War.

Valbia is also accused of being concerned in the shooting of forty persons at the Cartegena prison as a reprisal for a nationalist air raid.—Reuter.

KING AT INFORMAL DINNER

BANFF, May 28.

Democratic informality reigned at the hotel when Mr. Mackenzie King and the Government entertained the royal entourage and over a hundred journalists and photographers at dinner. The whole company joined in community singing of popular songs.

At the end of the evening Their Majesties met the newspaper correspondents as they were leaving the dining room and chatted informally after which the correspondents broke into rounds of spontaneous applause. —Reuter.

Their Majesties For Vancouver

BANFFSPRINGS May 28

After attending the early morning service Their Majesties left their hotel at 10-30 a.m. local time and motored in an open car through Rockies to Lake Louise 40 miles west of Banff to rejoin the royal train "en route" to Vancouver. A pusher locomotive was hitched on to the royal train to help it up the steep mountain gradients.—Reuter

AEROPLANE PRODUCTION

Air Ministry's Plans Work Out To Expectation

LONDON: May 28.

The production plans of the Air Ministry is so successful, says the "Sunday Times," that the rate of output of service aeroplanes has reached a rate anticipated for end of the year, namely, according to some responsible quarters, approaching 1,000 per month.

The paper adds that the estimated war output of 35,000 to 40,000 annually cannot be considered excessive nor unattainable, as the Air Ministry is prepared for immediate expansion, in an emergency, to thrice or four times the peace time output.

Another encouraging feature is the outstanding quality of the performance of the latest types, continues the "Sunday Times."

The "Hawker Hurricane," for example, has a speed of 20 miles per hour, greater than that credited to the fastest German fighter, and the "Spit Fire," which is now being delivered in large quantities is some 25 miles per hour faster than the "Hurricane."—Reuter.

World Achievement.

Lighthouse Speaking

The Royal Society of Arts has awarded the Gray prize to Charles and Alan Stevenson of Edinburgh, Scotland, for a notable invention which is likely to be the means of making life at sea safer than ever.

Coming from the famous family of lighthouse builders which gave us R. L. S., Charles Stevenson and his son Alan have been working on their invention for seven years, and they are justly proud of their radio beacon which is intended to assist shipping in fog. Their invention has been tried out on the Clyde lighthouse in the island of Cumbrae, and it is believed that it will be the means of making navigation easier and safer.

A ship approaching a lighthouse fitted with this radio beacon will receive warnings when eight miles off; and to these will be added details of their precise bearings. As they reach the three-mile area, navigation officers will hear through the fog a voice saying slowly and distinctly how far the ship is from the rocks. Working in unison with the fog signal will be this marvellous instrument which will call out every 50 seconds some such message as: Lighthouse speaking. At the instant you hear through the air the start of the second blast of the fog signal your distance in cables from the lighthouse will be stated on the radio. The wave length will be 974 metres, and ten cables will go to each sea mile.

This wonderful invention is the first of its kind in Europe.

Kripalani Defends "Rightists"

"COME BACK" GESTURE TO SUBHAS: SHREWDNESS IN FOLLOWING LEAD OF MAHATMA

ALLAHABAD, May 27.

References to the Congress crisis, which had culminated in Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's resignation, and to the reasons which were the basis of the rightists following Gandhiji's lead were made by Mr. J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the All-Indian Congress Committee, while addressing a meeting under the auspices of the Allahabad Swadeshi League.

"The Rightists had the grace, the intelligence and the shrewdness to follow one in whom they saw wisdom and capacity to lead", he observed.

OVER-MODERN

There was the argument of advancement and modernism against the policy of Gandhiji said Mr. Kripalani. If they had to be modern, they should be modern in their fundamental ideas, and not merely in external things; and from that point of view he asserted that Gandhiji was the most modern among men. He referred to Gandhiji's creed of non-violence and said that people would have to admit that that creed would be adopted eventually, though gradually, all over the world. Gandhiji was thus much in advance of time and was not antiquated or unfashionable. He might be overmodern and overfashionable. He might also be called unpractical, but it could not be said of him that he tried to set back the hands of the clock of human progress. However unpractical Gandhiji might be, he had produced tangible results in all that he did and advocated.

CRUEL ATTACKS

Dwelling on Gandhiji's philosophy, Mr. Kripalani referred to the recent Congress crisis which had culminated in the resignation of Mr. Bose. He found that some people were too obsessed by theory and did not look at true facts. The attacks on Gandhiji he felt, were cruel and were not based on facts. That was a sort of ingratitude on the part of the nation. Everybody, friend or foe, realised the need of Gandhiji's influence and leadership in the Congress. Even Englishmen realised the need of the guidance of Gandhiji in Indian policies. Yet they opposed him.

CHARGE AGAINST "LEFTISTS"

"We the "Rightists", were attacked in connection with the happenings at the Tripuri Congress, but the only thing affected the decision there was that Mahatma Gandhi had written that Mr. Bose's victory was his defeat. That was all. It is said that the "Rightist" carried on false propaganda. If they carried on propaganda the "Leftists" did much more."

Mr. Kripalani asserted that if Mr. Bose had taken Gandhiji on his side nobody could have gone against him.

EVEN TO-DAY, IF MR. BOSE COULD GET GANDHIJI ON HIS SIDE, BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD WOULD AT ONCE RESIGN THE PRESIDENTSHIP AND MR. BOSE WOULD GET THE VOTE OF THE COUNTRY.—A. P.

NARROW PROVINCIALISM DEPLORED

(Continued from page 1

hearted co-operation to the popular Governments. Thana district, where unfortunately the lure of alcohol was greater than in many other parts of the Province, had a special responsibility in the matter of co-operation with the popular Government. That responsibility lay in rendering the district free from the curse of drink, which ate into the vitals of many a 'warli' and 'dubla' peasant and brought rank misery on his family. He urged the people to realise that what the Congress had achieved to-day was the result of a long struggle and that unless every Indian co-operated with the Congress it would not be possible to use the present position and strength for further advancement towards the goal.

NEED OF UNITY

Referring to the Bombay Province in particular Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande said: "Our province is composed of three political divisions namely, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Karnatak. There seems to be a tendency in certain circles to emphasise the individual aspects of each division. This emphasis on narrow provincialism is much to be deplored because it is sure to desintegrate us and weaken us. I had the misfortune to hear the other day an unhappy slogan that a true Maharashtrian cannot continue within the fold of the Congress to-day. Nothing can be more odious than this propaganda, to the glorious political traditions of Maharastra. Such tendencies will only lead us to disintegration and to the weakening of the body politic. We have come to realise the necessity of homogeneous Executives for carrying on policies settled by the Congress. A divided Executive instead of enforcing the programme of the Congress would only weaken our organisation. Let us all put in serious efforts to bring about unity in our ranks so that it will not take us long to reach our goal of independence."

Peasant Does Some Plain Speaking

Facing the microphone for the first time in their lives two aboriginal peasants belonging to a class called the Warlis, who had only a two feet wide loin cloth to cover their nudity and a torn soiled turban perched as a ceremonial headgear, related a tale of woe at the open session of the Thana District Political Conference at Bordi this evening. Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande presided.

PLIGHT OF PEASANTS.

The two Warli peasants who lent support to a resolution that urged the fulfilment of all the legtimate demands of Indian peasants and labourers described in vivid details the miserable life they led in dire poverty because of the greedy "Sahucar" or landlord.

Clutching the stem of the microphone almost in a deadly grip the second speaker Chaitya Bhiva Varta grinned and asked: "How do you expect me to have one full meal a day when I give half my agricultural produce to the "Sahucar," pay rent for my bullocks and give exorbitant interest on Khavti loan of padd?"

The resolution had the full support of the Conference, which was attended by over four hundred delegates and a congregation of seven thousand.

NO GROUPS IN CONGRESS.

The most important resolution at the Conference was moved by Mr. V. A. Karandikar urging the amendent of the Congress constitution so as not to allow the formation of any groups within the Congress as they tended to weaken the organisation. The resolution, however, made it clear that the freedom of expression of opinion should not be hampered.

Mr. Bhagwat, Congress Socialist from Bhiwandi, opposed the resolution on the ground that the granting of freedom to form groups within the Congress would strengthen the Congress organisation by drawing many people into its fold.

PATIL'S ARGUMENTS.

Mr. S. K. Patil from Bombay in a speech in support of the resolution pointed out how corruption had crept into the Congress during the past five years due to this freedom of forming groups within the Congress. He said that with new groups came new ideologies new techique and conflict of loyalties. Most of the energy was spent in fighting group politics.

The resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority only eleven leftists voting against it.

The Conference expressed its complete confidence in the Leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and urged the nation to follow the non-violent method in its fight for freedom.

By another resolution it congratulated the Bombay Ministry on its splendid work in the interests of the masses.

FISHERMEN'S DEMANDS.

On behalf of the fishermen of the Thana District, it was urged that the Government should not ask for deposits, while allowing the use of free salt for curing fish. It was further urged that the Government should take more steps to develop fisheries by sending candidates abroad for special training in fish curing methods.

The abolition of Partially Excluded Areas in Thana District was recommended through one of the resolutions.

The Conference reiterated its opposition to Federation and to India's participation in any Imperialist war.

The Conference concluded its deliberations at 8 p.m., after the singing of "Vande Mataram."

A SHORT STORY

SPOTTY

(By Karl Grayson)

Rents were high at Lake MacKenzie and Bob and Kay Prescott, who had come there for their vacation and would have been disappointed had they not been able to remain, counted themselves lucky to find the cute garage apartment that was owned by the wheelocks. The Wheelocks were about the same age as the Prescotts. They lived in a cottage on the lake fornt and had built a suite of rooms and bath onto their garage. They weren't too particular about renting.

"If we hadn't found someone like yourselves", Judy Wheelock explained, "we wouldn't have rented at all. I mean someone fairly young and with no children. And someone who likes dogs. I noticed that Spotty took a fancy you the moment you came into the yard".

Spotty was an adorable black and white English setter. When the Prescotts had stopped their car he had come out with tail wagging and ears laid flat.

"What a perfectly lovely dog!" Kay had exclaimed impulsively, and Bob had stopped to scratch the silken ears.

The day after the Prescotts moved into their new quarters, Spotty paid them a visit. They were having breakfast and he came and stood outside the screen door. Kay got up and let him in and Bob held out a piece of toast with some egg on it.

After that Spotty was a frequent visitor. They found he could do a lot of tricks. He was well-mannered. He never climbed up on beds and he never begged for food while they were eating. Frequently he went swimming with them. Once he remained in the apartment all night, sleeping on the rug between the twin beds.

"It really is fortunate that we like dogs," Kay remarked one day. "My goodness, wouldn't it be too bad if someone rented this place who didn't like them?"

"I don't know," said Bob thoughtfully. "I've a funny feeling that Mike Wheelock may think Spotty is a little too friendly."

"Whatever do you mean? Has he said anything? Surely he can't condemn us for being nice to his dog."

"I don't imagine he does condemn us, but after all, Spotty is his dog. He'd probably like to have him stay home once in awhile."

Two days later Bob was on his way down to the lake for an early morning swim. As he passed the Wheelock's kitchen window he stopped to remove a pebble from his slipper, and before he could straighten up he heard Mike Wheelock's voice coming through the open window.

It burns me up the way those people make up to Spotty. Good gosh, you'd think he belonged to them. I'm getting sick of it."

"Oh, Mike, you can't blame them. After all, Spotty is friendly and they're merely being nice.

"Nice my foot! I raised Spotty from a pup, taught him everything he knows. Now he's become attached to the Prescotts, who are un-teaching him.I don't like it. It's a blow to a chap's vanity."

Sports was an adorable block and White English setter.

When Bob returned from his swim he told Kay what he had heard.

"Why, the idea! You'd think we were trying to steal their dog!"

Bob thoughtfully lighted a cigarette. "I don't blame Mike. He worships the dog. It isn't very flattering or very grateful of Spotty to seem to prefer our company. Honey, if we're smart we won't be so welcoming to Spotty the next time he comes over."

So when next Spotty appeared outside the screen door neither Kay nor Bob seemed to notice him. He scratched and whined and at last Bob went over and shut the inside door. Spotty remained for awhile, then slunk away, looking hurt.

That day the Prescotts didn't go swimming because they could see Spotty waiting for them outside. The next day it was the same and the next. Kay began to lose patience.

"A fine thing!" she declared "We have to sit in the house because our 'andlord's pup likes our company!"

"It was our fault in the first place," Bob pointed out. "We shouldn't have let Spotty become so friendly. If I had a dog whom I loved and wanted to love me I'd feel exactly as Mike does. I don't blame him a bit."

"Then we might as well out our vacation short and go home. I simply can't continue to act indifferent to Spotty when he doesn't understand, and when it really isn't the way I feel at all."

"That's a swell idea! We'd better go home After awhile Spotty will forget we were ever around and Mike will gain back his self-pect."

The Prescotts left at night, leaving a note on the apartment table explaining that Bob had suddenly been called back because of business. Both were curiously silent on the long drive home, and when they entered the house they were both beset by a sense of something lacking. They remained silent regarding their feelings. Both man, carrying a created box that felt that it would pass in a day or two.

But it didn't. Three days, a week elapsed. And finally both had to admit that they missed Spotty. Strange how you could become so attached to an animal. They talked of buying a dog of their own, but they knew that no other dog would do.

"If we hadn't had to be so mean to him before we left it wouldn't be so bad," Kay said almost tearfully.

And just then there was a knock at the door. It was the expressman, carrying a crated box that gave off wild yelps and tail thumpings.

It was Spotty shipped all the way from Lake MacKenzie. Bob read the letter that accompanied the box. The letter stated briefly that Mike and Judy would like to give Spotty to the Prescotts because he seemed so depresssd since they left, and Mike wanted him to be happy.

Bob said slowly: "Mike loved that dog. He loved him more than we ever can."

Kay said nothing. This time she understood exactly what Bob meant.

DIGBOI FIRING

Magistrate's Report Challenged

The Secretary of the Assam oil Company Union writes:—

The Magistrate's report on Digboi firing and his curious concluding remarks, as were published in the journals received here yesterday, have come as a terrible shock to the public. Many impartial observers who have seen with their own eyes the actual state of affairs, the Police and Military Raj at Digboi on the days preceding and after the firing as well as on that fateful night, are simply bewildered to read the sweeping and thoroughgoing conclusions of the Magistrate fully acquitting the Police and Military of any excesses and of the accused Company's Officials of the charge of taking any part in the firing.

The Magistrate has gone to the length of stating categorically for reasons best known to himself that no officers of the Company were at all present during the firing. A large number of Digboi public belonging to various professions would testify in one voice whether or not the Company's officers were present during the firing. There is not an iota of evidence from a single member of the public in support of the strange conclusions of the Magistrate. Although the Magistrate instituted a public enquiry into the incident in his own way, he thoroughly and most readily disbelieved altogether the evidences of each and every eye-witness, even belonging to members of independent professions who had nothing to do with the strikers, but on the contrary whose interests have been seriously affected by the strike.

SUITS FOR EVICTION FILED

DIBRUGARH, (By Mail).

Mr. Deveswar Sharma, M.L.A., Chief Whip of the Congress Assembly Party accompanied by Mr. G. D. Walker, Commissioner Assam Valley Division, visited Digboi and interviewed Mr. P. D. M. Lingeman, General Manager, Assam Oil Company.

Mr. Lingeman is reported to have asked them to see the strikers and induce them to resume work.

Both of them returned to Dibrugarh yesterday without obtaining any satisfactory result.

It is understood that the Assam Oil Company have filed several suits in the Dibrugarh civil courts against a number of Nepali strikers for eviction.

The situation is on the whole quiet.

MUTT AND JEFF—There's Many a Slip 'Twixt the Forceps and the One Molar

By BUD FISHER

WELL, WATCHING THE DENTIST'S OFFICE WHILE HE'S HOME TO LUNCH AIN'T BAD! I GET MY TEETH FIXED FOR NOTHIN'!
SAY, DOC, I WANT MY TOOTH PULLED RIGHT AWAY QUICK BEFORE I LOSE MY COURAGE!
BUT-
HURRY UP, DOC, THE PAIN IS TERRIFIC! THE QUICKER YOU GET THIS OVER WITH THE BETTER I'LL LIKE IT!
OUCH! HEY! THAT'S NOT THE TOOTH!
CALM YOURSELF, SIR, I'M COMING TO IT!
THERE! IS THIS THE ONE?
HUH! THUM NERVE! ITH THITH THE ONE?
POW!

Amendments Galore To Congress Constitution

BOMBAY P. C. C. WANTS NO PARTIES AND GROUPS UNDER TRI-COLOUR

ALLAHABAD, May 27.

Voluminous suggestions have been received by the office of the All-India Congress Committee about amendment of the Congress Constitution for consideration of the Constitution Sub-Committee, which will meet in Bombay from June 3.

Mr. Surajnarayan Chaturvedi, President, Mandal Congress Committee (Sadabaor, U.P.) suggests that the Congress pledges should be amended as few adhere to truth and non-violence.

He also recommends that Congress elections should be held every three years instead of being held annually. Certificates should be issued to and titles conferred on those who have remained above factions. The use of cigarettes, he adds, or other noxicants should be considered a bar to office.

TWO TYPES OF MEMBERSHIP

Shri Ram Lagan Sharma of Kamalapura Swaraj Ashram recommends that Congressmen should be divided between two sections, (1) consisting of those who would work as legislators, members of the local boards and the like, and (2) consisting of those who would devote their whole time to field work and would form the regular army of the Congress. The second section would exercise all necessary control over those belonging to the first section.

The Secretary, Owara Thana Political Conference recommends that the method of election should be indirect. The primary members would elect the members of the Circle Congress Committees would elect those of the district Congress Committee and the District Congress Committees would elect members of the Provincial Congress Committees.

RADICAL SUGGESTION

The General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial League of Radical Congressmen suggests 'Inter alia' that (1) Article 1 of the Constitution should be rewritten, article II should be omitted and article III should be amended. Payment of a monthly one anna would make a Congress member. Once a member he would always be a member except for resignations or deprivation by a competent authority. Only active members would be eligible for Congress Committees, an active member being defined as one who devoted three hours a day to Congress work.

Mr. Raghubir Sahay urges that (1) members of the Legislature should not be allowed to hold Executive office in the District Congress organisation; (2) those who are guilty of corrupt practice would be deprived of Congress membership for three years (3) a person convicted of an offence involving moral turpitude would be debarred from holding office; (4) persons carrying on Congress propaganda against Congress Ministers would be removed from the Congress organisation.

Mr. K. Varadachari, M.L.A. (Madras), Chittore, suggests that direction on election should be given up except for Village and Firka Committees, the annual elections should be done away with except for delegations and A.I.C.C. members, primary membership should be made renewable by payment of membership fees and that a definite quota of handsome yarn should be made be made a qualification for elective posts.

CENTRAL BOARD.

Shri Anand Singh, President, City Congress Committee, Sheikhupura (Punjab) recommends the appointment of a Central Board by the Congress President to deal with corruption of all kinds. The Central body should be composed of members who hold no executive position in the Congress or the A.I.S.A. nor a seat in any legislature or local body.

Shri Sardul Singh Caveeshar (Lahore) recommends that a minimum number of delegates should be fixed for districts and provinces according to the population.

Shri Krishna Ballab Sharma (Muttra) pleads that no Congressmen should be permitted to seek election to Local Boards, nor should the Congress Party put up candidates for membership of such boards.

Dr. George Da' Silva (Jubbulpore) recommends "inter alia" that Ministers should be debarred from membership of Provincial Congress Committees. He also suggests that the Executive of the Town Congress Committees, District Congress Committees and the Provincial Congress Committees should be elected by the members.

TIGHTER CONTROL.

Mr. Bhudhiraju Sri Salia Mallikarjuna Rao (Vizagapatam) prescribes that habitual wearing of Khadi and continuous primary membership for three years as qualifications for candidature to Congress Committees. He is of opinion that election officers should be non-candidates and that Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries should not be members of Congress Executives.

The Mahakosal Provincial Congress Committee suggests that members not attending the monthly Flag Salutation should be deprived of their membership and urges that the expression 'habitual wearer' of Khadi should be specifically defined.

The Vidharbha Provincial Congress Committee recommends that a voter should have two years standing as a primary member and a delegate three. Election of Congress Committees should be held every two years.

Mr. Beniprasad Singh of Lucknow expressed the opinion that members of the Congress Executive should receive training in Non-Violence.

BOMBAY RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee favours territorial representation of A.I.C.C. and suggests that an independent election board should conduct delegates election and that an election tribunal should decide election disputes. A Board of Inspectors should inspect primary membership and deal with corrupt practices. The Committee prescribes cessation of all parties and groups in the Congress.

THIRD CLASS PASSENGER'S FATE

Protest Against Indifference Of Railway Authorities

KARACHI, (By Mail)

A resolution protesting against the attitude of the Railway Board and various private and State-owned railways in not removing the long standing grievances of the Third Class passengers was adopted at a public meeting held last night at the Khalikdana Hall to observe the "All-India Passengers day" with Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, President of the All-India Passengers' Federation in the chair.

The meeting further condemned the action of the Railway Board in providing extraordinary facilities such as air-conditioned coaches, expensive restaurant cars, refreshment room etc. to upper class passengers at the cost of the Third Class passengers and urged the Railway Board to overhaul the entire system by providing as much comfort to third class passengers as is provided to upper class passengers without further delay.—United Press.

A New Insurance Company

Mr. J. M. Akhaney, ex-Secretary of the Crescent Insurance Co., Lt., Bombay, is starting a new company to be styled as "The Union Life Assurance Co. Ltd."

THE FORWARD BLOC

(Continued from Page 6)

gressman will support the Forward Bloc. We cannot afford to have groups or blocs within the Congress. The Congress must stand disciplined and united and march under Mahatma Gandhi's leadership to Swaraj.

Federation may not come. If the Government make the foolish mistake of forcing upon us the Federation contemplated in the Government of India Act, 1935, all Congressmen will resist it to their utmost. But, as part of that resistance, I am convinced that Provincial Congress Ministers and Congress Members of Provincial Legislatures ought not to resign, but remain in their offices and their places and carry on the fight, allying their fight with the fight outside the Legislatures. I am also convinced that the Congress should contest and capture all the seats in the Central Legislature, refuse to accept office themselves, and refuse to allow anybody else to do so. We shall thus carry on the fight both in the parliamentary and non-parliamentary fields against this Federation and generate the requisite strength for attaining Swaraj for our country.

Our Simla Letter

FRESH EXTENSION FOR CENTRAL ASSEMBLY?

When Viceroy Will Make Announcement

I. M. S. CHIEF'S APPOINTMENT: SENIOR INDIAN'S CLAIM OVERLOOKED?

(From Our Special Correspondent).
SIMLA (By Mail.)

One week after another is rolling by without any news from the Viceroy's House. Even the usual weekly Cabinet Meeting could not be held before this week as the new Commerce Member, Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, arrived in Simla only on Saturday last Naturally it has to dispose of a good deal of accumulated work. It has been a particularly dull time for everybody—with nothing more exciting this week than the deliberations of the Tobacco Committee.

One sees, however anxious faces everywhere—the hundreds of Government servants who are still waiting to know the Government's orders on the exodus question, the landlords who are faced with the prospect of lower rents if not empty houses next year the large body of tradesmen who are threatened with the extinction of business and the City Fathers who may be called upon to face their next year's budget with nearly four lakhs of revenue less every year. The magnitude of the problem facing Simla may be gathered from the fact that up to now, over 200 officers, about 1650 members of the Ministerial staff and 1100 of the ministerial staff have been moving up to Simla. If the proposed scheme of curtailment takes effect nearly 80 per cent of them will stay away from next year.

EXTENSION OF TERM INEVITABLE.

Nothing is as yet known about the future of the Central Assembly. An extension of its term appears inevitable, but it looks as if the Viceroy will wait some time before he makes the announcement. His Excellency may like to give the message personally if he is thinking of addressing the Central Legislature. In any case the coming session will probably be the last Simla session of the Central Legislature, for from next year the autumn session may meet in New Delhi.

There are no less than six Bills which are now awaiting consideration by Select Committees. They will probably meet sometime in August so that their reports may be ready before the Assembly meets.

QUININE PROBLEM.

How slowly the machinery of the Government of India moves may be seen from the fact that it is only this week that the report on cinchona cultivation has been published. Even this probably would not have been possible if Lord Linlithgow had not taken personal interest in the question. More than a decade ago the Linlithgow Commission on Agriculture pointed out the urgency of the problems. Since then the public has been clamouring for action, but what has been done.

The report suggests—what public opinion has all along insisted—"that India should be up and grow its own requirements of quinine by building up an organisation for development to the extent necessary to meet the real needs of India."

LEAGUE DELEGATION'S REPORT.

An interesting report has been issued by the last delegation from India to the League of Nations led by Sir N. N. Sircar. The usefulness of the report would be much greater if arrangements could be made to publish it earlier. The publication so late as April or May of a meeting held in September of the previous year cannot be expected to arouse much public enthusiasm. As it was only in the last session of the Legislative Assembly in New Delhi that a resolution was passed demanding the withdrawal of India from the League, the speeches of the Indian delegates have particular significance. Sir N. N. Sircar referred to the feeling of grievance in India about the representation of its nationals in the administration of the League. He also drew attention to the fact that the secession of India from the League was a possibility, even a probability in view of the changes in the constitution of India which were expected to come into effect at no distant date. Sir Shanumukham Chetti pressed with great emphasis for a reduction in India's contribution to the League. He also protested against the inadequate repreasentation of Indian nationals on the Staff and said "the Administration should realise that the Indian public Services contained men who were fully qualified for appointment to responsible posts of direction and control and they should make more serious attempts to recruit such candidates and thus satisfy an aspiration legitimately cherished by Indian public opinion.

SENIOR INDIANS SUPERSEDED.

There is some disappointment that the post of the Director General of the I.M.S. has not been given to an Indian even this time. There was a complaint at the time of the appointment of the present incumbent, Major General Bradfield that an Indian senior to him in service, Major General Goil was not given the chance. Col. Jolly who succeeds Major General Bradfield, supersedes several of his seniors. Probably the object in choosing him is to have a man who is young enough to serve the complete term of his office. If however the Viceroy and his advisers had the desire to have an Indian this time, they had not very far to go, for Col. R. H. Rai, at present I. G. of the Central Provinces is senior to Col. Jolly.

INDORE RULER CONCEDES POPULAR DEMANDS

Effect Of Hartal: Octroi Duty On Food-Stuffs Cancelled: Trade Duties To Be Refunded

(From Our Correspondent.)
INDORE, May 26.

Spectacular scenes were witnessed when His Highness the Maharaja Holkar addressed his subjects from the balcony of the Old Palace spontaneously to cease the Hartal which the people had declared. Again the next day the Maharaja was much pleased that his appeal was obeyed by his subjects. His Highness said:—

"I have again come here to meet you all. You have, in obedience to my wishes, called off the Hartal and have resumed normal business. But I deeply regret that even after my assurances, some of the merchants have not opened their shops I have been assuring you from the very beginning to leave the matter in my hands and that I shall give my best attention to your prayers. Now that you have given proofs of your loyalty I took the matter up myself, made the fullest enquiries and have given it my best consideration. But before I announce my decision. I should like you to realise that the Committee that had proposed these taxes after giving the fullest consideration to the matter and keeping in view the extremely weak financial condition of the Municipality, the absence of funds in the Municipal Reserves the daily rowing needs of the city, the necessity of strengthening the finances of the reformed Municipal Council and your welfare had submitted its report to the Cabinet. The Cabinet supporting the Committee's report had submitted it for sanction, to me and I accepted it. Since you left the matter to me in full faith. I have personally given attention to your prayers and order as follows:—

CONCESSION TO PEOPLE'S DEMAND

(1) The Octroi duty on foodgrains, pulses and fuel is cancelled. I am, however, alive to the fact that this step will put the Municipal Council to a loss of about Rs. 70,000 a year.

(2) Major portion of Siyaganj trade is carried between Siyaganj and outside places and therefore the Octroi duties collected on such trade will be refunded.

(3) Although the Octroi rates proposed by the Committee were low, I have now further reduced them especially on those commodities which are consumed by my poor and middle-class people.

(4) In accordance with the above orders, a new Schedule will be published in an extra-ordinary Gazette to-morrow.

INCOME REDUCED

I wish you to know what effect these concessions will have on income of the Municipal Council. Instead of an income of about Rs. 1,50,000 per year which it should have received according to the report of the Committee, it will now have an income of about 50,000 a year only. I, therefore trust that the reformed Municipal Council will fully consider the question of meeting the needs of a big city like Indore, which are increasing day by day. I also trust that all of you will co-operate in increasing the income of the Municipal Council as it will be spent wholly for your benefit.

I hope that the Reformed Municipal Council will fully realise that the drop in the Municipal income as a consequence of these concessions will adversely effect the carrying out of amenities and improvement of our city to a great extent. But I have full faith in my reformed Municipal Council that it will not give any occasion for such complaints. I now as a matter of clemency have decided to pardon Seth Jagjivan Das, Seth Motilal Seth Mohanlal, Seth Bhagirath and order them to released immediately."

BASIC CRAFT IN EDUCATION

First Idar State Teachers' Conference Resolutions

(From A Correspondent)

The First Idar State Teachers' Conference met recently under the auspices of the Idar State Teachers' Association at Idar under the presidentship of Mr. P. A. Inamdar, Director of Public Instruction, Idar State.

Delivering the inaugural address at the opening of the Conference, the President dwelt upon the urgent need of ringing into force the new curriculum prepared along the Wardha lines with a definite object for primary education.

He also emphasized the importance of imparting instruction at the primary stage through a suitable basic craft and of giving a vocational bias to secondary education also. He explained the objects with which various subjects were included in the new curricula and showed how an all-round development of the child is aimed at and how it would train the child to be a useful member of the society.

SECTIONAL CONFERENCES

After the inaugural address, the Conference divided itself into primary, secondary and adult education sections. The chairman of the primary education section referred to the problems of primary education, explained the importance of the study of child psychology and pleaded to the teachers to make a deep study of the newly prepared departmental scheme of primary education modelled on the Wardha scheme and to cultivate the qualities that are essential to a teacher. Several papers contributed by primary teachers were read and resolutions were passed. At the meeting of the Secondary Education Section, the chairman deplored the absence of any link between the primary and the secondary stages and spoke on the need of establishing a link between the two by giving a place to some crafts in the curriculum at 'his sage to prevent the great wastage occurring at present.

After the chairman's address, papers were read and model lessons were given.

FOR BASIC ENGLISH

At the end the President of the Conference Mr. Inamdar made a clear case for the introduction of Basic English and for the reorganisation of secondary education on lines which will give ample choice to the student to select subjects for the Matriculation and he emphasised the need for modelling the present secondary institutions in such a way that in addition to the literary subjects, they should also offer agriculture, one or more vocational subjects and commerce or any such other subject so that each institution will offer tuition in at least four lines and thus open an avenue for those who do not go to the university. At the closing session of the Conference, papers of general interest were read and resolutions passed at the various sectional meetings were adopted. After the closing address by the President, the proceedings of the Conference terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

The Conference ended with a cosmopolitan dinner.

Princes Chamber Chancellor's Office

NEW DELHI, May 28

The office of His Highness the Chancellor, Chamber of Princes, will be functioning in the Princes' room of the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay from the 6th June to the 15th June, 1939 (both days inclusive).

All communications intended for the office during these days may be addressed to Bombay instead of New Delhi, says a communique issued today.—A. P.

JEWISH MEDICAL MEN FOR INDIA?

Madras Licentials Do Not Favour Admittance

MADRAS, May 28.

The question of admitting Jewish medical men for practice in India was considered by the Madras Branch of the All-India Medical Licentiates Association, the question having been referred to them by the Madras Branch of the British Medical Association.

The following resolution was adopted: "While this Association sympathises with the plight of foreign medical refugees, it is however, of the opinion, that they, whether properly qualified or otherwise, hold registrable qualifications or not should not be allowed to enter into private practice in which competition is now very keen and in which local doctors are finding their earnings already shrinking, due partly to the economic conditions of the poor and partly to this Association, unhelpful reorganisation of the Medical Department in this province, recently inaugurated by the Provincial Government."—United Press.

WARDHA SCHEME COMMITTEE

Will Meet At Simla On June 12

SIMLA, (By Mail)

The "United Press" understands that the Wardha Education Scheme Committee that was appointed by the Central Advisory Board of Education to examine certain points in connection with the Wardha Scheme will meet here on June 12 next. The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, and Chairman of the Committee, will preside over the meeting.

The adult education Committee of which the Hon. Dr. Syed Mahmud, Education Minister of Bihar is Chairman, it is understood, will meet here sometime in July next. —United Press.

CENTRAL ASSEMBLY SESSIONS

SIMLA, May 27.

The autumn session of the Central Assembly beginning August 30 is likely to be one of the briefest, with only eighteen sittings. Four of the sittings will be devoted to non-official business, two, namely August 31 and September 11 to non-official bills and September 1 and 18 to non-official resolutions.

Official business will be considered on the following fourteen days: August 30, September 4, 5, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25 and 26.—A. P.

Malwa & Bhopal Agency Rulers' Conference

BOMBAY May 28.

A correspondent wires from Jaora:—"On the invitation of His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Jaora, a conference of the ruling chiefs in the Malwa and Bhopal Agencies is taking place at Jaora on the 30th of May 1939.

The conference will consider the question of co-operative measur for strengthening the States a ministrations. The rulers of D was Junior, Narsingarh, Alirajpu Sailana and Kilchipur are expec ed to arrive at Jaora on the 29t of May.—A. P.

INCREASE OF HOUSE RENTS

Bombay Govt.'s Advice To Ahmedabad Textile Labour

AHMEDABAD, May 27

The Textile Labour Associati drew the attention of Governme of Bombay to the complain made by number of tenants abo the increase of rents in Ahmed bad in consequence of the levy the property tax.

Government have replied sta ing that under the Rent Restri tion Act, the tenants can recov through a court of law any re paid by them in excess of t standard rent fixed by the Act. A. P.

Words of Wisdom
Friends
You've achieved a lot if you're the first to give a friendly *smile;* to give that little greeting that's so big and so worth *while.* Maybe on occasion you will get the odd *rebuff,* but the friendships you will gather will repay you well *enough.* So count the day worth living that rewards you in the *end* with the knowledge that you've found yourself with yet another *friend.*
MEDIUM STRENGTH
CAPSTAN
Navy Cut
MAGNUMS
10 MAGNUMS 10
W.D.& H.O. WILLS
Bristol & London
MAGNUMS
MAKE A FRIEND
OF THE
CAPSTAN BLEND.
Better buy Capstan —
they're blended better.
CMS-66

SCIENCE and INDUSTRY

Latest Developments In Paper Manufacture

New Experiments Tried By All-India Village Industries Association

It will be of interest to those engaged in paper making to know of improvements in methods and equipment which we have been able to effect during the last year.

When sorting is done on a charpai 50 to 60 lbs. of waste paper can be sorted in 8 hours as heavy material automatically falls down through the rope-matting whereas it is possible to sort only 25 lbs. of it in the same time on the floor. Besides, the material is kept away from the dirt and dust on the ground.

DUSTING AND TRAMPLING

The knife used in cutting up raw material gives better results when its sharp edge is only .2 inches long as the pressure then is concentrated on the smaller space. With this knife 30 to 40 lbs of material can be cut in 8 hours whereas with the longer knife only 10 lbs. could be cut during the same time

Dusting is efficient when a charpai or thin wire gauze placed on a stand three feet high is used and the material is beaten lightly with the hand so that heavy material and dust fall down.

Trampling in a rough surfaced cement pit with a curved bottom enables one to prepare 15 to 20 lbs. pulp during the time required to make 5 lbs. of pulp by merely rubbing against a stone with the hand.

Soaking and bleaching tanks above the ground level and with a curved bottom have been found convenient as the material can be turned over easily for uniform soaking and bleaching action.

Washing is quick and thorough when done in a cement basin. A wire gauze frame closely fitting the sides of basin and covered with a piece of cloth is fixed 6 inches above the bed of the tank. The pulp is put in the cloth. The tap is opened or the basin is filled half to three fourths of its height with water, the stuff is vigorously stirred and the dirty water allowed to drain off. More than twice as much pulp can be washed thus as is possible through well washing when buckets of water have to be drawn and poured on the pulp. Besides, one man can do the work whereas the latter process requires three men.

It is a convenience to have sheet lifting vats above the ground as it saves the trouble of continued bending over. A vatman who is standing is able to lift many more sheets than one who is sitting.

The four sides of the vat should slope outward from the bottom to the top so that the vat has a much wider area at the top than at the bottom. This has a double advantage. When the wooden mat frame is inserted in the vat with a slight push to start a current in the pulp, the pulp hits against the sides and if the sides are sloping as described they send back a stream of pulp of uniform consistency to the frame, thus enabling the layer of pulp which forms on the mat to be uniform and thereby ensuring that the paper sheet lifted is of uniform thickness. Further, the vat being wide at the top and narrow at the bottom it makes it possible for most of the pulp to remain at the top within reach of the vatman as he lifts the sheets from the top

BEWARE OF WRINKLES

The speed of lifting sheets is increased by the use of two mats. When the sheet lifted on one mat is being couched by the coucher the vatman uses the second mat to lift a second sheet. Thus the vatman can produce 2 ream of foolscap size paper within 8 hours.

Drying the sheets on bamboo is useful, but unless the sheets are well pressed, wrinkles are caused. We find that drying the sheets on a smooth surfaced wall ensures the paper being free from wrinkles. Using a soft brush to straighten out the sheets against the wall helps towards the same end. It is essential that the paper should be free from wrinkles, as this saves much time later in polishing the paper.

Pulp sized with starch and rosin is good for paper used in printing or for wrapping or for ordinary writing purposes, wheat paste sizing gives a shiny smooth surface and gule sizing is best for producing durable high grade paper.

For glue sizing we have devised a cement tank 6 inches deep at the centre and sloping up in a curve to the two sides. At the centre is a groove about 2 inches wide and 2 inches deep into which the impurities in the sizing settle. Into this tank the glue solution is poured and the sheets dipped into it quickly one after another, pressed and dried on ropes. We find that through the use of this tank we can size during the same time twice as many sheets as in the ordinary way.

Glazing is better and quicker when done with a hard polished stone with a small surface fitted into wooden blocks which are convenient to hold. With a larger surfaced stone while only 4 quires could be glazed in 8 hours, now we are able to glaze 8 quires within the same period of time. The glazing is also superior.

STIRRING WHEEL

For trimming we use a triangular blade about 6 inches long fitted into a round hollow metal handle about one inch in diameter and 2 feet in length. Ordinary water-pipe material will serve the purpose of handle. A wooden press is used to keep in place the sheets to be trimmed. 40 quires of foolcsap size paper can be trimmed thus in 8 hours.

To stir the pulp uniformly we have devised a stirring wheel in the place of the usual stirring rod. It does the work in half the time.

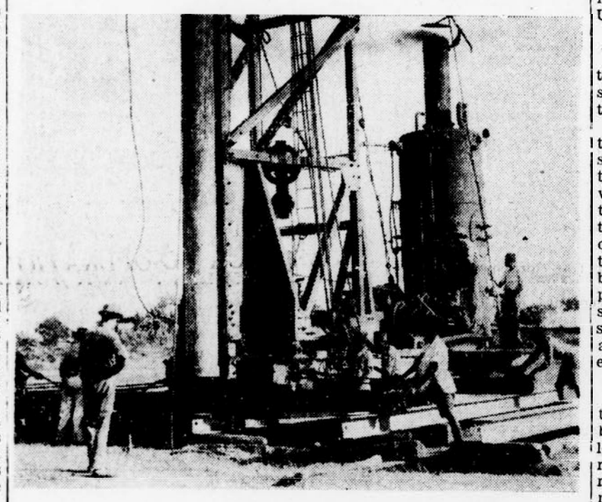
Unbleached pulp of plantain fibre produces non-absorbent paper, which can therefore be used without sizing. But as the colour of the paper produced is brown it can be used only for wrapping purposes or for making envelopes. When the pulp is bleached it loses its non-absorbent quality and will have therefore to be sized.

Marble paper with beautiful coloured designs useful for covers of books can be produced by smearing a sheet of white paper evenly with a piece of woollen rag dipped in water colour mixed with paste. This gives the background. On this some other colour is daubed here and there in various places. The sheet is folded double so that the coloured surfaces of the two halves come together and are pressed against each other with the hand. They are opened out and dried. The process gives scope for endless variations. One such is after the sheet has been pressed double and opened out, to roll a round wooden rod over the coloured surface when still it is wet. After the sheet is dried it is polished in the usual way with a glazing stone.

It will be of interest to our readers to know that the paper on which this issue of the Patrika is printed is made by ourselves.

NEW TYRE FACTORY FOR BOMBAY

Recently in the presence of Mr. H. K. Hirth, Managing Director of the Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co. of India, Ltd., and Mr. H. H. Mc Gregor Construction Engineer from the Company's Office in Akron, the lanyard was pulled which released the ram of one of the biggest pile drivers yet seen in Bombay. Thus work was started on the site of the new Firestone Tyre Factory which is to grow up at Sewri.



The first pile being driven into the ground at Sewri by the Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co. of India Ltd. who are building a factory there.

INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS

Freight Must Be Reduced For Better Marketing

The following are extracts from the replies to the questionnaire of the National Planning Committee submitted by Mr. D. G. Joshi:—

The main difficulty of marketing and commerce in India at present is the high freight of railways, which is an impediment for the inter-provincial development of the trade. It is, therefore, essential that to facilitate the trade freight should be reduced and Government should set up marketing Boards in villages like that of Municipal Board in places where there are big staple (Mandis) for a particular commodity. For instance Boards to be set up such as in U.P. in Khurja, for Ghee, in Hapur for grain and so on. All these functions should be executed on the lines of the Marketing Board in the U.S.A.

The question of removing the middleman is not prospective, as practically in all industrialised countries, the middleman plays an important role, without which, it is difficult for the manufacturers to send their goods to the consumers. However, in small-scale industries of one particular locality, the system of barter can render much help.

As for the export trade, it is not in the hand of the Provincial Government and so far as the Central Government is not Indianised it would be a vain hope to dream for any commercial entrains and electric ropeways should be developed to ease the transport and communication.

The aerial transport is also betting impetus with the advent of some Airways. It is hoped that the expansion of the aerial lines will develop with the Indianisation of the Government. All these air or automobile or Railway or ship traffic will not get impetus till there are factories established for these respective purposes. India, at present, lacks such large-scale industries like ship-building motor making, arm and ammunition manfacturing, etc.

LARGE-SCALE INDUSTRIES

In regard to the development of the large scale industry like ship-building, Railway rolling stock and locomotive making, automobile making, air-ship and aero-plane making and arm and ammunition manufacturing industries and their parts making subsidiary industries, in India are most essential and ought to be started as soon as necessary elements to start them are gathered together. But, in my opinion, so long as the Central political power is not Indianised there are many handicaps for their prosperity because the Government of India is controlled by the British Parliament and trade and treaty negotiations are weighed firstly with pro-British interest and then with pro-Indian interest of view such large scale Industries will not prosper and will have to undergo many set-backs. There are several factors which will entail their progress:—

(I) they will involve huge investments which India lacks at present.

(II) Expert technicians are not available and if hired from other countries, they will absorb high salaries and allowances.

(III) Trade treaty and trade privileges will forbid India manufactured goods to be exported to other countries.

(IV) In view of the poverty among the masses India will little consume such goods of luxury.

I, therefore suggest that, if possible, the Government of India and the National Planning Committee jointly should grant a charter to some foreign concerns, to start such industries in India with their capital. The charter will be revised after a decade and the interests of the foreign concerns may be repaid or purchased, according to the political fiat of the Indianised Government of the time in whatever form it exists then.

Such industries as deal with the means of communications like that of telegraph, telephones, radio instruments and apparatus, etc., can however, flourish with little efforts in India, and get impetus in sale and service, if produced at a cheaper rate comparatively it can be expected to stand in competition with foreign countries of less industrialised character.

TRANSPORT FACILITIES

Generally, the Indian transport is carried on by Railways and the motors, in cities and industrial places. But, in village and rural areas, the agricultural products are still carried to and fro or bullock carts or by camel caravans. The necessity is to implement this by means of some modern contravances.

On account of the lack of proper roads and bridges over the rivers, the transport facilities are still defective. A proper development of all provincial roads, as well as district Board road will largely solve the difficulties of the communications, which may be easier and cheaper.

On account of the fast Railways, system over Indian plains the river and canal navigation in India is of little importance. Still a good deal of trade is carried through the help of these rivers. As the electrification is widely being developed of the country, it is essential that some electric-actment or trade pact with the foreign countries. The trade privileges of the foreigns are protected in the Government of India Act 1935 and it is an admitted fact that both parties' interests cannot be favourable to India at one time. At present, there are very few trade-Commissioners in foreign countries, looking after Indian interests, and, it is therefore, necessary, that India should send its Trade Agents practically to all foreign countries with whom India carries out export and import.

There are several impediments at present in the development of trade like that of legislation, customs and so on. In order to mitigate these difficulties, it is essential to have, an Inter-Provincial Co-ordinating Committee, which should carry out the work on the suitable interests of all the parties.

MAKE DIGBOI STRIKE ALL-INDIA ISSUE

Assam's Appeal To Working Committee

SYLHET, May 27.

A resolution requesting the Congress Working Committee to make the Digboi Oil Workers Strike an all-India issue and devise ways and means to organise a movement to check it effectively in view of the fact that the European interests in Assam had combined against the working class and as such against the general public of Assam was adopted at a public meeting held here under the presidency of Mr. Ramesh Chandra Shome.

The resolution which appealed to the Congress public to contribute their mite to the relief of the strikers for whom a Fund had been started also condemned the adamant attitude of the Assam Oil Company in the face of the intervention of the Government and demanded another enquiry by an impartial judicial tribunal in view of the unsatisfactory nature of the enquiry conducted by Mr. Patibra Nath Das, Magistrate.

The resolution further appealed in view of the reported attempts being made by the Company to recruit new workers in place of the strikers, to the Congress Committees, Labour, Peasant and Student Organisations and the workers of the Burma Valley to be vigilant against such attempts. —United Press.

ORDER ON SHOLAPUR PRESS

SHOLAPUR, May 27.

The District Magistrate of Sholapur by an order served on the local Press has directed them not to publish any news about the satyagraha activities at Sholapur, except that supplied by himself through a Press note.—United Press.

Our Readers' Views

"All-India Haj Conference"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was surprised to read in your paper that some correspondent has questioned the propriety of this proposed Haj Conference. Nobody would dispute that so many questions have cropped up relating to Haj traffic that requires immediate attention of the Muslims.

There could not have been a better opportunity for discussing these questions, than the present one—when 10,000 Mussalmans, according to the report of the "Bombay Chronicle," have assembled. Every one is welcome to this Conference provided he fulfils the conditions of being a delegate.

As regards the allegations against the All-India Haj Advisory Committee, I declare that this Committee has on its roll more than 300 members. This Committee has done services to the Hajis in proportion to its capacity. This Committee is always prepare to co-operate with any institution which has similar aims and objects.

We requested the Khilafat people to help and co-operate with us in holding this Conference and they assured us of their goodwill, help and co-operation. The sole idea behind the proposed Conference is to discuss and formulate opinion on matters affecting Haj. Every Mussalman has a right to speak out his opinion—not to speak of 10,000 Mussalmans.

We know the Port Haj Committee is doing yeomen services but that does not mean that any public body or any individual Mussalman can be prevented from holding or propagating any opinion, or doing any service to the Hajis. This is against the fundamental principles of Islam. Even the Government cannot prevent any public body or individual from speaking out their opinion.

This Conference can only be a nightmare to those who are pledged to support one or the other side. But for those who want to know, learn and then formulate an opinion, this should be a welcome move.—Yours, etc.

MAHOMED SHAFI,
Hon. Secretary,
All-India Haj Pilgrims Advisory Committee.
Bombay, May 27.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have seen to-day a letter of invitation issued for the above Conference to a friend of mine. The said letter has been typed on the letter paper of the All-India Haj Pilgrims Non-official Advisory Committee, Sankli Street, Bombay, and is signed by Mir Asghar Ali and Mohamed Ahsan as the Joint Honorary Secretaries of the Reception Committee of the so-called first All India Haj Conference. The first signatory, Mr. Mir Asghar Ali, as far as I know is an employee of the Mogul Line and Mohamed Ahsan is the Editor of the "Al-Hilal," which paper, some months back, was writing against the Mogul Line but has lately been advocating their cause. I have no hesitation in declaring openly that this Conference is a partial affair with only the high sounding name of the All India Haj Conference. Will the sponsors of this conference, to prove their 'bona fide' reply the following questions?

(1) When and where was the idea of holding such a conference announced?

(2) Who appointed the Reception Committee and what is the personnel of this Committee, if at all there is such a committee?

(3) Who and how many are the delegates and who appointed them as such?

(4) Who is the President of this Conference and who is the Chairman of the Reception Committee?

(5) When was this All India Haj Pilgrims Non-official Advisory Committee established; who are the founders and what is the strength of its membership at present?

(6) From where are the expenses of this Conference going to be met?

(7) Did the sponsors of this Conference organise this so-called All India Haj Conference with the help and co-operation of the various Port Haj Committees and other public bodies known for their pilgrim services?

I hope in their own interest the organisers of this Conference will clear the above questions.—Yours, etc.,

SAYYED NOOR.
152, Bhindi Bazar, Bombay.
May 26.

Bandra Municipal Congress Party

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A hot controversy is raging in the local press regarding the Bandra Municipal affairs. Every one is sorry to find that the Congress party in the said Municipality has chosen Mr. Veerbal Mehta as Secretary of the Party, to which he does not belong.

Mr. Veerbal Mehta was a representative of the Khar Residents' Association at the last Municipal elections. He stood as an independent candidate against the Congress nominees and he spared no means to run down the Congress at that time. Members of the Congress party in the Municipality are expected to wear Khaddar and nothing else.

Mr. Veerbal Mehta is now the Secretary of the said Congress party although he does not put on Khaddar and at times puts on non-swadeshi. Will any member of the Bandra Municipal Congress Party or any Congressman in the know of this affair elucidate how and on what grounds Mr. Veerbal Mehta is selected as Secretary? Mr. Veerbal Mehta's utterances both written and verbal are well-known to the public. Less be said about them the better.—Yours, etc.

KANTILAL D. KORA.

Sholapur And Hyderabad

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The news of the communal clash between the Hindus and Muslims at Sholapur has had a mixed reception in Hyderabad though persons of all shades of political opinion felt no surprise at the incident. It is generally opined that the turn the Hindu agitation against Hyderabad had recently taken and the indifference that the Bombay Government had shown towards stemming it was bound to result in a clash and the only surprise is that it did not occur earlier. There has been grave tension at Sholapur between the two communities for some months now and any small excuse was sufficient to flame up the smouldering embers.

Some Aryasamajist leaders in keeping with their usual tactics do not hesitate to suggest that the clash was engineered by the Nizam's Government and its supporters, though they fail to realise that the Government has not even the support of a large section of the Muslims to-day. It is blamed for not taking a firm stand against the Arya Samaj agitation by the Muslims of the Anjuman-i-Ittahad-ul-Musalmeen school of thought and is supposed to have pro-Hindu tendencies. But such is the Arya Samaj frame of mind that they try to find every possible stick to beat the Government with. While the suggestion is absurd on the face of it, it indicates the sort of propaganda which the Government has to face.

Other Hindus think that the Mussalmans of Hyderabad worked up the Sholapur Muslims to take up this direct method of expressing their resentment and that the recent meeting of the Muslim League at Sholapur gave fillip to this attack, not bearing in mind that the actual clash is reported to be due to the fact that slogans of an offensive nature were shouted by Arya Samajists near a mosque and formed the immediate cause of the fracas. While the Arya Samajists are strongly condemning the action of the Bombay Government against their Satyagrahis there is solid bloc of Hindu opinion which feels that it is high time that the Bombay Government dealt with the situation in a firm manner. They are agreed that such disabilities as are felt by the Hyderabad Hindus can be remedied by representation and mutual adjustment.

Conversations with leading Muslims of the station reveal that a disquieting tension prevails among the Muslims of the city who seem to read in the events at Sholapur the prospect of an intensified invasion of the State by Arya Samajists agitators and some persons competent to guage the mind of the Muslim masses of the city over that in such an exigency it will be difficult to prevent the local Muslims from direct action as the popular feeling is that the Government have allowed matters to drift so far and firm action is called for from the people against the Arya Samajists coming from outside. Actual observations do not indicate any extraordinary strain of resentment and people here are going about their normal avocations. Possibly this lack of visible signs of concern is due to the fact that the Police are watching the situation very vigilantly and will not permit popular discontent attaining the stage of violence. It is remarkable that throughout these seven months of Satyagraha here the Hyderabad Police have displayed a remarkable restraint and tact in handling the several provocative incidents which have occurred.

The consensus of opinion among those who have impartially watched the events in recent months in the State and across the borders is that the neighbouring Provinces have displayed a marked disconcern about the harmful effect that such agitation will have not only on the Hyderabad State but on their own provinces. It is generally regretted that the Bombay and C. P. Governments have allowed 'bases' for attack on the Nizam's Government to be created in their provinces and taken no steps against the inflamatory measures adopted by the agitators. Such an attitude is looked upon as tantamounting to an unfriendly act which is bound to have repercussions later. It is generally hoped that the wise action of the Bombay Government in dispersing the Arya Samajist Camp at Sholapur will be extended to other places in the Presidency and this example will be followed by the C. P. Government in particular as it a well-known fact that consequent on the tension at Sholapur the Arya Samajists have been shifting their base to the C. P. territory. What happened at Sholapur is very likely to occur elsewhere and therefore the only preventive measure to be resorted to by both Governments is to prevent organised 'jathas.'

Enquiries in well informed official circles go to show that an outburst at Sholapur had long been expected and that due steps had been taken to safeguard against reactions in the State. At present it is opined that there is no cause for any panic and repercussions in the State are unlikely. What is expected is that popular resentment against the intervention of outsiders will grow to such an extent that the Arya Samaj and Hindu Mahasabha will be morally obliged to call off the Satyagraha. Well informed people outside officialdom also think that attempts are being made to stop the agitation and owing to the unpleasant turn of events at Sholapur such a decision will be hastened. As far as enquiries reveal no special measures such as despatch of additional police or troops to the borders or similar precautions have been taken. This implies that the situation does not demand any special measures. —Yours, etc.

X.

MADURA HARIJAN CONFERENCE

Gopal Reddi's Plea For Economic Uplift

MADURA, May 27.

An appeal to the Harijans to improve their economic status which was more important than the right of Temple entry and which could provide a remedy for all their ills was made by Hon. Mr. B. Gopal Reddi, Minister for Local Self-Government while declaring open the Madura District Harijan Conference. The Conference was attended by Harijans and Caste-Hindus numbering over 2,000.

He referred to the deplorable condition of the community and attributed it to their economic backwardness. He suggested among other things, their qualifying for technical professions.

Referring to uplift work among them he paid a handsome tribute to the noble work done by the Harijan Sevak Sangh and other unostentatious workers. As regards Temple entry for Harijans he thought it was only secondary to their economic regeneration and he was sure that with the solution of the problems of their financial indebtedness, unemployment and prevailing illiteracy, they could hope to attain salvation.

The Conference by a resolution requested the Harijan leaders to work for the abolition of the class and sectional distinctions among the members of the community.—United Press.

Why Celebrate 'Empire Day'?

Cochin State Removes It From List Of Public Holidays

ERNAKULAM, May 28.

The "Empire Day" which was hithertoto observed as a public holiday in the Cochin State has been deleted from the list of Public Holidays in the State by an order issued by the Cochin Government.—United Press.

More Delay In Announcing Reforms

Nizam Entrusts Work To A Revising Committee

(From Our Correspondent).
HYDERABAD, May 23.

"It is the settled policy of Government to expedite reforms and to inaugurate them with as little delay as possible and Government have resolved to adhere to it."

This policy was embodied in communique issued by the Government during March but inspite of assurance given to the public that Government would be able to make some announcement during April regarding the subject the report has not been published.

Hyderabad is buzzing with various kinds of rumours in the absence of the promised announcement. A local English journal states on authority that reforms would be announced during the first week of June but some say that it has been postponed sine die.

ATTITUDE OF H. E. H.

Enquiries made by me in well informed quarters elicit that the State Executive Council after going through the Iyengar Committee's report and other details regarding the future political reforms, formulated their own scheme and submitted it to the Nizam some time back for his assent. H. E. H. the Nizam, who was the foremost Prince to suggest to the late Sir Ali Imam while he was holding the post of Premier of the State to report about reorganising the State legislature, and who gave advice to Princely India to set their houses in order after the Viceroy's speech at Calcutta, is said to have gone through the scheme and suggested certain changes.

Accordingly, a special committee consisting of Sir Akbar Hydari, Sir T. J. Tasker, Nawab Mirza Yar Jung and Nawab Ali Yaver Jung once again is going through their scheme in the light of the suggestions made by the Nizam and it is stated it will take some more time for the announcement of reforms.

BIRTHDAY GIFT

Possibly, Government might be in a position to make an announcement on the auspicious occasion of the Nizam's birthday which falls on the 7th of Aug. by which time, the Iyengar Committee constituted by the commands of the Nizam would have completed full two years. In his message to the legislature in September 1938, the Nizam wished that the work entrusted to the committee should be completed "within a period not exceeding six months."

PUNJAB GOVT.'S APPEAL TO PRESS

Echo Of Hyderabad Satyagraha

LAHORE, May 21.

An appeal to the Punjab Press to place a voluntary check on the publication of news and comments relating to Hyderabad Satyagraha has been made in course of a Press Communique issued by the Punjab Government this afternoon.

The Communique says:

"The war of publicity in the Punjab Press between the supporters and the opponents of the Arya Satyagraha movement against the Hyderabad State is producing a most unfortunate effect on inter-communal feelings in this Province. The tension of feelings caused by propaganda and counter-propaganda about this movement has already led to breaches of the peace in various parts of the country. The Punjab has not remained free from such unfortunate incidents. There is a danger that unless propagandist activity in this connection is checked, the situation in the Punjab may further deteriorate and necessitate legal action on the part of the Government against the Press and other agencies of propaganda such as other local Governments have in certain instances found it necessary to take.

The Punjab Government are naturally anxious to avoid this danger to the peace of the Province and the necessity of legal action against the Press. They, therefore, earnestly appeal to all newspapers in the Province to place a voluntary check on themselves in the matter of publication of news and comments relating to this movement.—A.P.

FULL INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL FREEDOM

Muslims Not To Co-operate With British Imperialism For Enslaving Other People

(From Our Correspondent).
BAREILLY, (By Mail).

A number of leading Muslim League leaders addressed a very largely attended meeting of the Muslims held at Shahjahanpur, under the auspices of the City Muslim League there. Mr. Mir Sahib presided. Those who addressed included M. Aziz Ahmed Khan, M.L.A. (U.P.), Choudhri Khaliquezzaman, M.L.A. (U.P.), Syed Abu Tahir, and Jamal Milan of Firangi Mahal. The audience was about 4,000.

Moulvi Aziz Ahmed Khan specially stressed two points and made it clear that the Muslim League wanted to secure full freedom for India in internal matters and as well as in external matters. After gaining the freedom, we desire, said Mr. A. A. Khan, that the future Government of India should be established on broad principles of Islam which will give liberty to all sections of the people. He continued: "But we are opposed to a form of Government which is being advertised as Ram Rajya in which society will be divided into compartments and which amounts to a denial of liberty."

NO TRUCK WITH BRITISH IMPERIALISM

Choudhri Khaliquzzaman, who recently returned to India after an extensive tour of the Continent and Arab countries, explained at length the Palestine problem and condemned the attitude of the Mohammadans of India during the last Great War. He exhorted the audience to respect the freedom of all the free countries and pressed them not to allow themselves to be utilised by the British Imperialists for the purposes of enslaving other people.

He also emphasised that the Grand Mufti alone could deliver goods in Palestine and arrangement excluding him from the country will be unacceptable to the Muslim world.

It is reliably learnt that the District Muslim League Conference will now be held in the beginning of cold weather at Shahjahanpur.

RECRUITMENT OF LADY TEACHERS

The United Provinces Education Department, it is understood, will shortly recruit one thousand Lady Teachers for the various Primary girls schools, plans in which connection are at present under preparation.

DR. MOONJE TO BE WELCOMED

Arrangements to accord befitting welcome to Dr. B. S. Moonje, the All-India Hindu Mahasabha leader who is due to visit Bareilly on May 26 next, is proceeding. It is learnt that addresses from a number of institutions will be presented to him and he will later address a public meeting.

SITUATION IN ASSAM

Cabinet Awaiting Rajen Babu's Orders Regarding Resignation

(From Our Correspondent)
TEZPUR, May 27.

On the eve of the Assam Congress Working Committee's meeting to-morrow, matters leading to the constitutional crisis in Assam have considerably eased and Mr. Hemchandra Barua, President of the Congress Committee is optimistic about avoiding any drastic action by the Congress Coalition Ministry.

It is understood, discussion will take place over a possible clue of ending the deadlock through a new approach to the strike question. Workers will be asked to call off the strike pending the examination of their demand by a Conciliation Board to be set up. But Government circles are still doubtful if this approach to the situation will be helpful in bringing about peace at Digboi. Supporters of the strike deprecate the Associated Press propaganda against the strikers that 100 persons had deserted the Labour Union and joined work.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad is in direct communication with Mr. Hemchandra Barua who has been furnishing him details of the present situation at Digboi. I understand that Dr. Prasad has asked the Ministry to await the High Command's orders before yielding to the situation by resigning. I further understand that it was under the direct instruction of the Governor that military was not withdrawn from Digboi even after the shooting of strikers causing death of three and it was purely for fear of lives of the Europeans there that the military were stationed.

FIGHT AGAINST DRUG ADULTERATION

Role Of Science In Work Of Police Dept.

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

Are there any Scientific Policemen in Calcutta?

Few are aware that there is in Calcutta a department which is keeping a constant watch over the quality of drugs in the Indian market. Behind closed doors on the top floor of the All-India Institute of Hygiene, expert pharmacologists and chemists are constantly bending over their experimental tables to spot out if a particular sample is up to the mark or if there is any adulterant mixed with it. These people do not reveal to anyone what they are doing but they are really Scientific Policemen trying to unravel the mysteries of the drug and to keep the standard of the quality of drugs high for public consumption.

FIGHT AGAINST BLOOD MONEY

Ten years ago the Government of India decided to create a machinery for the standardisation and analysis of drugs. The report of the Drugs Enquiry Committee revealed an awful state of affairs and pointed out for the first time that all is not well in the drug markets of this country.

Since then there has been a steady pressure of public opinion demanding redress of this serious situation. The Drugs Enquiry Committee recommended two steps for the control of this evil of spurious drugs in the market. The first referred to the promulgation of a Drugs Law which will give powers to the Government to check the activity of nefarious traders and merchants who are adulterating drugs right and left and making what may be called "blood money" by playing on the ignorance and credulity of the consumers.

DRUG CONTROL LABORATORY

The second recommendation referred to the creation of a machinery which will be able to analyse and test the drugs that are commonly used by the people and give an authoritative opinion on their strength and purity. The Central Government have already implemented the second recommendation of the Committee by creating the nucleus of a Drug Control Laboratory in Calcutta which is acknowledged to be the largest centre for drug manufacture and distribution.

With regard to the first recommendation, the Government are seriously considering the suitability of introducing an All-India legislation. It is understood that this legislation will be in the Statute Book before next year is over.—United Press.

NO WAR FOR ANOTHER TEN YEARS

But When It Comes It Will Be Mighty Clash Between Russia And The Rest

(From A Correspondent).
NASIK, (By Mail).

"There will be no world war in the near future, at least for the next ten years, but when it is declared it will take the shape of a mighty conflict between the Soviet Union on the one hand and the Fascist and Imperialist powers composing the Anti-Comintern League on the other and in such eventuality the foreign policy of colonial countries like India, China and Egypt should be guided by the only consideration of being helpful to the Soviet Union in its historical task of burying Imperialism," declared Mr. M. R. Dalvi, pleader, speaking under the auspices of the Nasik Spring Lecture series yesterday. Dr. Khadilkar presided. The subject of the lecture was "The Future World War."

Mr. Dalvi analysed the international situation since 1914 and concluded that the seeds of the next world war were sown by the Versailles Treaty imposing cruel restrictions on the national growth of Germany on the one hand and distributing the spoils of war only among the great powers without giving Italy her due share. The aim of Italy and Germany is to strangle the Soviet Union and the world powers like Great Britain and U.S.A. are supporting the policy of the Tokio-Rome-Berlin Axis.

"Every time Germany, Italy or Japan attacks other small nations in order to encircle the Soviet Union on all sides and on all fronts, Great Britain, France and U. S. A. avoid any conflict as it will result in a proletarian revolution in the Fascist countries and it is sure to reach the shores of the imperialist powers. There will therefore be no world war for at least the next ten years."

SITTING MEMBERS UNSEATED

Thirty Candidates Contest Nine Seats In Navsari Municipal Elections

(From Our Correspondent)
NAVSARI, (By Mail)

The general elections to the Navsari Municipality were held yesterday and the counting of votes concluded in the evening before the Municipal members in Lakshman Hall of Navsari. Thirty candidates had vigorously contested nine seats and the results are that Messrs. Vamarao Ramchandra Tamanker, Rustomji Hormusji Mulla (Bhaiji) Chhaganlal Lallubhai Shah, Minocher Homji, Minochehr M. Pavri, Anant Govind Sule, Dr. Hiralal A. Parekh, Mr. Ranchhodji Naranji Marolia and Mr. Mohanlal Sutaria were declared duly elected.

Rajratna Framroze Ruttonji Dabu, President of the Navsari Municipality, Rajratna Dinshaw Ruttonji Dabu, President of the Navsari District Board and Dr. Syed Ali Sagir Durgahwalla were declared uncontested.

Six old sitting members lost their seats this time. Corruptions are reported to have been found in artisan and labour voters.

The election dispute is likely to go to the Civil Court.

Governor-Designate Of Bengal

CALCUTTA: May 27.

It is understood that Sir John Woodhead, Acting Governor-Designate of Bengal, will arrive in Calcutta by the end of the first week of June and proceed to Darjeeling to take over charge of the office from Sir Robert Reid.

On the occasion of the Oath-taking ceremony, the Bengal Ministers are expected to be at Darjeeling. Consequently there will be an adjournment of both Houses of the Legislature from June 8 to 12, if in the meantime the pending legislative business is not disposed.—United Press.

Non-Violence Most Efficacious in Front Of Greatest 'Himsa'

GANDHIJI'S REPLY TO JEWISH CRITICS OF HIS ADVICE ON NAZI PERSECUTION

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—

The Managing Editor of "Jewish Frontier", published at 275, Seventh Avenue, New York City, was good enough to send me a copy of the March number of the magazine with the request that I should deal with its reply to my article on the Jews in Germany and Palestine. The reply is very ably written. I wish I had space for reproducing the whole of it. The reader will, however, find the main argument reproduced in this issue of "Harijan".

Let me say that I did not write the article as a critic. I wrote it at the pressing request of Jewish friends and correspondents. As I decided to write, I could not do so in any other manner. But I did not entertain the hope when I wrote it that the Jews would be at once converted to my view. I should have been satisfied if even one Jew had been fully convinced and converted.

Nor did I write the article only for to-day. I flatter myself with the belief that some of my writings will survive me and will be of services to the causes for which they have been written. I have no sense of disappointment that my writing had not to my knowledge converted a single Jew.

Having read the reply more than once I must say that I see no reason to change the opinion I expressed in my article. It is highly probable that, as the writer says, 'a Jewish Gandhi in Germany, should one arise, could function for about five minutes and would be promptly taken to the guillotine'. But that will not disprove my case or shake my belief in the efficacy of ahimsa.

I can conceive the necessity of the immolation of hundreds, if not thousands, to appease the hunger of dictators who have no belief in ahimsa. Indeed the maxim is that ahimsa is the most efficacious in front of the greatest himsa. Its quality is really tested only in such cases. Sufferers need not see the result during their lifetime. They must have faith that if their cult survives, the result is a certainty. The method of violence gives no greater guarantee than that of non-violence. It gives infinitely less. For the faith of the votary of ahimsa is lacking.

The writer contends that I approached the Jewish problem "without that fundamental earnestness and passionate search for truth which are so characteristic of his usual treatment of problems" All I can say is that to my knowledge there was lack neither of earnestness nor of passion for truth when I wrote the article.

The second charge of the writer is more serious. He thinks that my zeal for Hindu-Muslim unity made me partial to the Arab presentation of the case, especially as that side was naturally emphasised in India. I have often said that I would not sell truth for the sake of India's deliverance. Much less would I do so for winning Muslim friendship.

The writer thinks that I am wrong on the Jewish question as I was wrong on the Khilafat question. Even at this distance of time I have no regret whatsoever for having taken up the Khilafat cause. I know that my persistence does not prove the correctness of my attitude. Only it is necessary for everyone concerned to know where I stand to-day about my action in 1919-20.

I am painfully conscious of the fact that this writing of mine will give no satisfaction either to the Editor of "Jewish Frontier" or to my many Jewish friends. Nevertheless I wish with all my heart that somehow or other the persecution of the Jews in Germany will end and that the question in Palestine will be settled to the satisfaction of all the parties concerned.

Bhavnagar Darbar On Outbreak Of Hooliganism

APPEAL FOR CO-OPERATION TO RESTORE GOOD-WILL AND CONFIDENCE

BHAVNAGAR: May 26.

"In view of the different and inaccurate versions appearing in the Press relating to the outbreak of hooliganism on the 14th May, near the Nagina Masjid in the city of Bhavnagar, the Durbar consider it desirable to publish the following facts for the information of the public," says the official Press Note.

"The public will appreciate that the occurrences are under investigation and the matter is 'sub judice.'

MASJID AND MUSIC

"The procession of the Bhavnagar Praja Parishad with Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel as the President, started from the Bhavnagar railway Terminus Station on the morning of the 14th May on its way through the city to the large enclosure known as the Radha-Mandir. On the appointed route of the procession is the little Nagina Masjid near Khar Gate. Moslem leaders had requested the Durbar that there may not be any music while the procession passed the Masjid. Organisers of the procession had given assurances that there would be no music. The police also had issued necessary instructions, which was strictly observed. If anything, there was more quiet than usual in this locality which is a busy thoroughfare with all the traffic from the city to the Bunder.

SUDDEN RUSH FORWARD

When the greater part of the procession had gone past the Masjid, it is reported that the hooligans who had remained at the back of the crowd, suddenly rushed forward and broke loose at the Masjid, a fair area around and also slightly around the nearby corner along which the rest of the procession was coming. One man was fatally stabbed and died while he was being taken to the hospital. Another man received serious blow on the head and died on the 16th. Two other persons were admitted to the hospital being struck with blows from sharp instruments. Four or five others received lesser injuries. That no more people were injured was due entirely to the prompt action of the police. Casualties that occurred were only in the first rush. In less than five minutes the situation was brought under control. As weapons were seen in the hands of many people, the police, who were unarmed, asked for and received the aid of the military. The alleged wielders of weapons causing death of two persons mentioned above were arrested. The police also rounded up the crowd and made 90 arrests. The Masjid, the so-called hotels and the buildings nearby were searched and such articles as police considered necessary were taken into custody.

SEARCH OF MOSQUE.

The situation regarding the Masjid demanded prompt attention. It was necessary to carry out a search and post guard outside for the safety of the place and its vicinity. The official priest remained to carry out his duties, but congregational service was suspended until the search was completed. A man was discovered on the premises some twelve hours later hiding in the tank. As the well was deep and contained about 32 feet of water it was emptied by the evening of the 18th and the search was carried out to see if there were any weapons; and congregations were allowed into the Masjid from the morning of the 19th on condition that no weapons of any kind would be permitted to be carried in.

MATTER OF SURPRISE.

Some people outside Bhavnagar have expressed their sentiments in phrases such as "horror among Muslims," "insult to the whole Muslim world," etc., on receipt of such information as may have been conveyed to them.

The Durbar are of the opinion that a person or people of different religious persuasion, whether Muslim, Hindu or Christian, can have no objection to authorities carrying out their duty of enforcing necessary restraint, or proper investigation, in the interest of public safety.

The incident of hooliganism has been as much a matter of surprise and indignation to all people, Muslim, Hindu and other communities, as to the Durbar.

DETERMINED TO ERASE SAD INCIDENT.

The Durbar have always been in close touch with the people and all their actions have been taken with the acquiescence of those who are proud of the history and relations of the Ruler and the Ruled in Bhavnagar. Every one desires that the normal force of public opinion, that has kept disruptive and lawless elements of society in check, should continue to maintain in its stature. The Durbar request that in order to restore confidence and the peace

(Continued in col. 5)

RAJPIPLA'S INTEREST IN WARDHA SCHEME

School To Be Started In Avidha Village

At the invitation of the people of Avidha, Mr. P. Kothawalla, the Diwan of Rajpipla State paid a visit to the village with a view to see in details the progress of the Village Uplift activities started by Avidha Gam Seva Mandal and to offer all possible help and co-operation. He spent a couple of hours examining the Library, the Dispensary, the Wells and the Sanitary arrangements of the public Roads and Streets.

SCHOOL ON WARDHA LINES.

On the 19th of May Mr. P. Kothawalla attended a public meeting of the village, where he made a speech announcing the appointment of an Agricultural Officer for improving the agriculturing of the State. He said that the officer will be at the disposal of the farming community of the State to offer any advice or assistance needed. He also added that an agricultural experimental farm would be started in Avidha attached to Shree Vijaya—Vidya Mandir—a school to be started on Wardha Lines from the 1st of June next. This school will be an experimental school to be run on Wardha Lines, to which His Highness has offered an yearly grant of Rs. 5,700.

Condition Of Indore Hunger-strikers

INDORE, MAY 27

Indore Rajya Praja Mandal wires:—

It is the third day of the fast. All of them are keeping good spirits and are facing the situation very well. The Government have not yet paid any attention to the demands. Dr. D. N. Khandakar examined Messrs. Baijnath, Mahoday Sarwate, Shah, Bhai Kotwal and Laxmidat and has issued the following bulletin: "Condition is normal. Decrease in weight 4 1/2 2 1/2, 4 and 3 1/2 lb. respectively.

One Mr. Pirmohamed member of the Nagar Prajamandal Executive was threatened by some Muslims four days back and was actually severely assaulted with lathis last night. The matter has been reported to the police.

TOBACCO AND SALES TAX WELCOMED

Moulvi Ameen Congratulates Madras Ministry

(From Our Correspondent.)
BELLARY, (By Mail.)

Under the auspices of the Muslim League, Bellary Moulvi Muhammad Ameen Bar-at-Law of Lahore addressed a large gathering of Hindus and Muslims on "Islam as a World Religion" in the Town Hall, with Mr. M. N. Sastri, Public Prosecutor presiding.

Mr. M. N. Sastri introducing the lecturer observed that it should be the duty of every Hindu to know about the life of the Holy prophet to see and understand with sympathy each others differences, for the creation of better atmosphere of concord and harmony for the good of the Nation. It was also absolutely necessary that the Hindu-Muslim unity be achieved in the shortest time possible for the National emancipation.

CONGRESS MINISTRY CONGRATULATED.

Moulvi Ameen congratulated the Congress Ministry for imposing a tax on Tobacco and other sales Tax with a view to afford relief to the poor and needy. In Arabia he said that even to this day a poor fund was collected from the rich for the benefit of the poor and no Muslim had the necessity to commit theft for the sake of his sustenance.

Farmers Wait On Bhavnagar Dewan

(From Our Correspondent)
BHAVNAGAR, May 27.

Mr. Upendra Bhatt returned to-day by airmail after seeing Sir Vishveshvaraiya and getting his final decision on the new scheme for Gaurishanker Lake extension.

The season is very hot and cases of Meningitis are being reported. One son of Mr. Nanimal Darbar, who is Bhayat of Palitana State, expired in Bhavnagar due to meningitis.

Farmers of Umrala Mahal of the villages Ranghola, Parvala, Dadva, Mandva, and Nana Kankot, Amba and Liliya Mahal saw the Diwan Saheb regarding confiscation of their farms.

NEED FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVT. IN STATES

DELHI, (By Mail)

Mr. Jainarain Vyas, General Secretary, All-India States Peoples' conference, arrived here on May 20 with Maulana Atar-Mohamed and Pt. Nathulal Sharma in connection with Lok Parishad tour. A public meeting of the citizens was held under the presidentship of Pt. Mithalal Trivedi, President Sojat District Lok Parishad.

Mr. Vyas explained the implication and need of responsible government in Indian States and said that the States had at present a form of Government which is complete "officiocracy" wherein officials, mostly from outside, exploited the fruits of peoples' labours in the name of the princes and created a wall between the rulers and the ruled. Mr. Vyas made it clear that with a responsible form of Government the princes would have more authority and honour than at present when the credit of good work was monopolised by the officials and responsibility for all that was bad went to the Princes.

DECCAN STATES STUDENTS CONFER

KIRLOSKARWADI May 27.

The third session of the Deccan States' Students' Conference commenced here last evening, presided over by Mr. P. H. Patwardhan of Ahmadnagar.

Prince Appasaheb Pant, the new Prime Minister of Aundh State, welcomed the guests as the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

About a hundred delegates attended the session.

Both the President and the Reception Committee appealed to the students to serve the masses and try to improve their condition.—A. P.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, May 27.

Lionel Edward's s.s. Solsten of 3196 reg tons Capt T Rafn arrived from Bahrein with petrol and kerosen oil cargo

B I S N s.s. Indora of 3963 reg tons Capt G H Johnson arrived from Rangoon via Colombo with general cargo

P and O S N S.s. Carthage of 7665 reg tons Capt H Williams arrived from Yokohama via Japan China Ports Singapore Penang and Colombo with passengers and general cargo

B I S N s.s. Vasna of 2026 reg tons Capt T I Murphy arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers and general cargo

B I S N s.s. Karanja of 4646 reg tons Capt D A Bell arrived from Durban via African Coast Ports with passengers and general cargo

Scindia Steam Nvg s.s. Jalatrang of 1464 reg tons Capt W J Turner arrived from Rangoon via Colombo and Cochin with rice and general cargo

Scindia Steam Nvg. s.s. Jalamohan of 3146 reg tons Capt F R Cranby arrived from Calcutta via Colombo and Tuticorin with general cargo

B I S N s.s Neuralia of 5624 reg tons Capt A E Wilkinson arrived from Southampton via Port Said and Suez in water ballast.

SAILED

Volkart Bros s.s. Vinni of 3059 reg tons Capt J Amundsen sailed for New York via Karachi and Port Said with local and same bottom cargo

B I S N s.s. Garmula of 3234 reg tons Capt J N Collins sailed for Tuticorin in water ballast

P and O S N s.s. Carthage of 7665 reg tons Capt H Williams sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo

M M s.s Steel Ranger of 3450 reg tons Capt D E Lucas sailed for Rangoon and Calcutta with same bottom cargo

P and O S N s.s. Lahore of 3161 reg tons Capt G S Stable sailed for Karachi with local and same bottom cargo

Scindia Steam Nvg s.s. Jalarajan of 3148 reg tons Capt FDC Chaumont sailed for Calcutta in water ballast

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, May 27.

3 Barala 1299 P Gulf 31-5 M M
7 Elysia 4211 Liverpool 1-6 Anchor Line
8 Vinni 3058 New York 27-5 Volkart Bros
14 Indora 3963 Bhavnagar NF M M
15 C Shanghai 3748 Liverpool 1-6 K Nixon
16 Carso 3955 Trieste 29-5 L Triestino
17 Aagtekerk 4044 Australia NF L Edwards

VICTORIA DOCK

10/11 Steel Ranger 3450 Rangoon 27-5 M M
8 Barala 1899 P Gulf 31-5 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Jalatarang 1464 NF NF Scindia S N
D E Haideri 912 M Coast 28-5 S Hassum
H Revati 252 NF NF Malabar Steamship
H O S Shrivati 250 N F N F Malabar S
L Odda 470 N F N F S Hassum
C/R Jalapalaka 2630 NF NF Scindia S N
P/O Bamora 1870 N F N F M M

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Strathaird 1-6-39 P and O S N
Chitral 2-6-39 P and O S N
Mooltan 15-6-39 P and O S N
Corfu 22-6-39 P and O S N
Strathallan 29-6-39 P and O S N
FROM LIVERPOOL
Clan Macinnes 26-5-39 J Finlay
City of Barcelona 1-6-39 K Nixon
Britannia 2-6-39 Anchor Line
FROM HAMBURG
Neuenfels 9-6-39 L Edwards
Watchtfels 29-5-39 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
Pres. Hayes 15-6-39 F F Campbell
Deebank 4-6-39 F F Campbell
Pres. Harrison 1-5-39 F F Campbell
Silverray 4-6-39 Volkart Bros
Silverfir 4-6-39 Volkart Bros
FROM OSLO
Simla 2-6-39 L Edwards
FROM TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 25-6-39 L Triestino
FROM GENOA
Col-di-Lana 4-6-39 L Triestino
Conte Biancamano 12-6-39 L Triestino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Nissan Maru 6-6-39 O S Kaisha
Azuma Maru 11-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Brisbane Maru 17-6-39 O S Kaisha
Ginlio Cesare 2-6-39 L Triestino
Zinzan Maru 14-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Victoria 7-6-39 L Triestino
Tango Maru 30-5-39 N Y Kaisha
Ranchi 23-6-39 P and O S N
Ryufuku Maru 24-5-39 O S Kaisha
Rajputana 9-6-39 P and O S N
Conte Verde 22-6-39 L Triestino
FROM BASRA
Bandra 1-6-39 M M
Varsova 3-6-39 M M
FROM RANGOON
Jalaveera 30-5-39 Scindia S N
FROM SYDNEY
Comorin 2-6-39 P and O S N
FROM DURBAN
Kenya 24-6-39 M M
Tairea 10-6-39 M M
FROM CALCUTTA
Goalconda 29-5-39 M M
FROM MOULMEIN
Nowshera 31-5-39 M M
FROM KARACHI
Lahore 1-6-39 M M
Toyama Maru 29-5-39 N Y Kaisha
Durenda 2-6-39 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Comorin 3-6-39 P and O S N
Rajputana 10-6-39 P and O S N
Cathay 17-6-39 P and O S N
Ranchi 24-6-39 P and O S N
Carthage 27-5-39 P and O S N
FOR LIVERPOOL
City of Benares 5-6-39 K Nixon
City of Shanghai 1-6-39 K Nixon
Britannia 16-6-39 Anchor Line
FOR HAMBURG
Wolfsburg N F L Edwards
FOR NEW YORK
Pres. Harrison 3-6-39 F F Campbell
Pres Hayes 17-6-39 F F Campbell
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Verde 22-6-39 L Triestino
FOR GENOA
Giulio Cesare 2-6-39 L Triestino
Victoria 7-6-39 L Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Ryufuku Maru 10-6-39 O S K Kaisya
Lahore 6-6-39 P and O S N
Burdwan 20-6-39 P and O S N
Tango Maru 15-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 12-6-39 L Triestino
Toyama Maru 3-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Curfu 22-6-39 P and O S N
Chitral 8-6-39 P and O S N
Glasgow Maru 31-5-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 25-6-39 L Triestino
FOR SYDNEY
Strathaird 1-6-39 P and O S N
FOR BASRA
Vasna 1-6-39 M M
Bandra 7-6-39 M M
Barala 31-5-39 M M
FOR DURBAN
Tairea 21-6-39 M M
Karanja 7-6-39 M M
FOR JEDDAH
Alavi 26-5-39 T Morrison
FOR KARACHI
Tango Maru 4-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Wachtfels 30-5-39 L Edwards
Elysia 1-6-39 Anchor Line
B P T GENERAL LANDING DATES
S S Elysia 25-5-39
S S Conte Rosso 25-5-39
S S Barala 26-5-39
S S Rawalpindi (boats) 26-5-39
S S Garmula 26-5-39
S S Irrawadi 26-5-39
S S Steel Ranger 26-5-39
S S Netravati 27-5-39

EXPORTS

Bombay, May 27.

S S Elysia for Liverpool: 100 bales wool raw The Eastern Wool Trading; 50 bales wool raw D Abraham and Sons.

For Glasgow: 1400 bags gr nut oil cake exp F H Kassam

For Manchester: 50 bales cotton twist waste Champaklal

S S City of Shanghai for Liverpool: 1400 bags gr nut oil cake exp F H Kassam

For Manchester: 1280 bags myrabolams R S Tata

S S Wolfsburg for Hamburg: 56 bales cotton waste N C Kaikini; 220 bales cotton raw P Williams (India); 2800 bags gr nut oil cake exp F H Kassam

For Rotterdam: 266 bags gum R Nathalal

For Amsterdam :533 bags gum Skhetsey

S S Tango Maru for Yokohama: 105 tons scrap iron Faiz

S S Vinni Philadelphia: 54 bales d/s goat skins D Abraham

S S Glasgow Maru for Kobe: 100 bales raw cotton L Ramji; 200 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 200 bales raw cotton The Cotton Agents; 500 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading

For Shanghai: 141 bales raw cotton N Nagshi

For Yokohama: 105 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading

For Osaka: 130 bales raw cotton N Nagsee; 350 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading.

IMPORTS

S S Pres Van Buren V46 Agent F F Campbell from San Francisco: 259 cases and fruit; 390 dms lubg oil; 60 cases and asparagus

From Los Angles 500 dms asphalt; 460 bales roofing shingles; 1400 rolls roofing paper

From Penang: 334 bags tapioca flour; 518 bags betelnuts; 200 bags tapioca; 513 slabs refined tin; 65 cases gum.

From Singapore: 834 bags betel nut; 1133 bags sago flour.

From Kobe: 42 cases ctn piece goods

From Manila: 93 coils rope

S S Conte Verde Agent L Triestino from Trieste: 172 pcs tires; 488 pkgs auto tires; 45 cases glass bangles

From Venice: 50 cases camphor; 623 cases art silk yarn; 42 cases elect fans

M V Hoegh Transporter from Volkart Bros from Tacoma: 907 cases douglas fir; 205 pcs cotton wood logs

From San Francisco: 863 dms asphalt

From Colombo: 5987 bags copra; 908 cyl cocoanut oil; 3826 pcs old brass boiled pipes; 12568 bags sugar

From Costhaven: 363 d/bags black pepper

From Wellington: 204 csks tallow

From Somabaya: 200 dms arrack; 4533 pcs and bdls teak wood

From Tegal: 6526 bags sugar

From Tandgong Prick: 122 bags black pepper

From Saigon: 14660 pcs long boards; 8041 pcs shorts boards; 82645 pcs short scantling

From Los Angles: 100 bales cotton; 185 kegs borax; 100 brls asphalt

From Batavia: 148 csks tallow; 1100 bags black pepper

From Semarang: 11043 bags sugar

From Madras: 110 bales corn syrup; 50 dms rosin; 864 bags starch

S S Linaeus Agent Graham Trading Co (India) from Novorossiok; 42933 bags fertilizers; 22[illegible] brls anilr[illegible] sulph[illegible] brls sodum Nitrate.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 26.

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£70 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	74
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	86 1/2
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	106 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	69 3/4
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1951	96 1/8
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	95 5/8
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	108 1/8
Victory Bonds	108
Chartered Bank of I A and China	7 7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai	84 1/2
National Bank of India	30

LONDON SEEDS

London, May 26

Linseed La Plata May June sellers	£11-11-3
Linseed Calcutta May June sellers	13-1-3
Linseed Bombay May June sellers	13-8-9
Rapeseed Toria May June sellers	12-10-0
Castorseed Bombay May June sellers	11-10-0

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, May 26

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality	unchanged

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from Page 6)

menceau, Orlando and Wilson in Paris, concerning the future of the Arab countries, a Commission was sent out to test the temper of Syria and Palestine by President Wilson. It was composed of two Americans and was called the King-Crane Commission. They started their inquiries strongly pro-Zionist. In the end they were compelled to recommend a big reduction of the Zionist programme, a limitation of Jewish immigration and the complete abandonment of the idea of making Palestine a predominantly Jewish States. This was the one truly independent report on Palestine which the peace-makers in Paris had before them. Its proposals were discounted at the time. To-day their wisdom is recognised. But prophets are never honoured in their own country or even in their own time.

Loan To Franco

The negotiations for a loan to Franco represent a new line of Fifth Column advance in this country. Involved in the plan to put £20,000,000 of money from the democracies into Fascist hands are a financial set who have already considerable experience in this line of business. The three French banking concerns, mentioned in reports, viz., Lazard, Dreyfus and the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, are all known as of reactionary political sympathies, if not as open supporters of the Fascists. As regards the house of Mendelssohn, of Amsterdam, it may be recalled that a special law was passed by the Nazis declaring the German branch of the family also bankers to be "honorary Aryans". And that was not done except for a pretty big cash consideration. New agents of this set are touting for support for their plan in the City of London. The City is public opinion and partly because no British bankers or individuals could subscribe to such a loan without Government authority. The tactics are to try first to get French participation in this scheme and thus to give Franco's friends in the City an argument for coming in. That is a little scheme which can be scotched if the Labour Opposition in Parliament gets busy.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Messrs. Sankalchand G. Shah and Co. have issued the following sugar market report (week ending 23-5-1939).

JAVA SUGAR

Since our last review market for ready Java sugar continued to remain easy with downward tendency due to poor offtake and sharp decline in April/May shipments which were offered for sale at far below the price ruling in the market for ready. On the whole there has been a decline of 6 annas in ready and near arrivals. As regards forward positions it was another interesting week with sharp fluctuations in prices following the day to day quotations received from London and Java. On Sunday it was reported that The International Sugar Council issued a Communique and reallotted 2,39,000 metric tons to the countries which had reduced their quotas in July 1938 and which had sugar to fill such reallotment of the above quantity Java is alloted 62,606 tons. Besides, according to the report, the Committee had recommended to allow British Dominions and Colonies to increase their present quota by 1,53,265. Naturally this report has very depressing effect on [illegible] as foreign markets. London Terminal on [illegible] lower for August which is about 1-1 1/2d below the price ruling in London during the first week of May. Locally after heavy fluctuations, the decline in May has been about 5 annas while on other positions decline has been only 1 to 1 1/2 annas per cwt. During the week, some direct business has been placed in the market by the local Import Houses mostly for May and September as the prices ruling in the market were almost on the parity. Locally there was big turnover between dealers and outsiders and at the close tone was very uncertain.

INDIAN SUGAR

The stocks are now very much reduced and holders prefer to sell the same gradually at the level of the price of Java sugar. There is no interest in forward as prices ruling in Cawnpore are too high.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

On the New York Terminal market there was an all-round decline of 4 points while on the London Terminal there was a decline of 2 1/2, 1 and 1 4d in August, December and March deliveries as compared with last week. During the earlier part of the week, both New York and London markets were reported very firm but at the end of the week there was a sharp break in prices on London and New York Terminals on issue of the report of the International Sugar Council reallotting 2,39,000 tons for the 2nd quota year. Java market is reported to be steady in spite of the above report but second hands ware sellers at best market rates expecting that prices will go down in due course So far there is no definite news from Java about the future course of the market but it is generally expected that present prices will be maintained as the statistical position is very sound.

CALCUTTA AND KARACHI

There is no particular interest in Indian sugar. As regards Java sugar there are constant and big fluctuations according to the reports received from foreign as well as from Bombay where it is reported that there is big speculation in Java sugar.

Re: Allotment of sugar quotas as per International Sugar Council's communique dated London 20th May, 1939:—

	metric tons.
Cuba	72551
Domin	20707
Haiti	2170
Java	62606
Soviet Russia	65956
Australia and South Africa	7590

Besides the above, the Committee has recommended to allow British Dominions and colonies to increase their present quota for the year by 1,63,265 tons.

GENERAL

Local market for ready Java sugar may decline further as the demand is not satisfactory and prices for April/May arrivals due here by middle of June are comparatively cheap. As regards future course of the market, we do not underrate the psychological effect of the reallotment announced by the International Sugar Council but believe that the market will discount most of the bearish factors and prices may improve in the long run unless there is any important change in foreign markets.

WALL-STREET MARKET PRICES

New York, May 26

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
American Power and Light 5 p.c. Pfd	35
Columbia Gas and Electric	6
Electric Bond and Share Common	8 1/2
Electric Bond and Share 6 p.c. Pfd	54
American Telephone and Telegraph	163 1/2
Western Union Telegraph	20 1/8
New York Central	15 1/8
Union Carbon and Carbide	74
Amrex Corporation	23 3/4
Texas Corporation	39 3/4
American Tobacco 'B'	82
Reynolds Tobacco 'B'	39
National Cash Register	19 1/2
Sears Roebuck	76
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	59
4 1/2 per cent Argentine Republic 1961	88
4 per cent Delaware and Hudson 1943	59
United States Steel	48 1/4
Bethlehem Steel	58
Bethlehem Steel 7 per cent Pfd	108
Crucible Steel	29
Ludlum Steel	17
Republic Steel	16
Int Nickel of Canada	49 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	24 3/4
General Motors	44 1/2
General Electric	35 3/4
Douglas Aircraft	71
Lockheeds	29
Woolworth	46
Consolidated Oil	7 7/8
Socony	12
National City Bank of New York	25 1/2

Turnover 625,000 shares. Think ultimately higher markets but purchases for present [illegible] sions.

Piece-Goods And Yarns Market

Friday, 26th May 1939.

PIECE-GOODS.

Grey, Unbleached.—

	Rs. a. p. Per lb.
Longcloth (Standard Quality)	0 3 9
Longcloth (Fine Quality)	0 13 3
Shirtings	0 3 6
Shirtings (Vegetable Quality)	0 3 0
Leopard Cloth	0 3 4
Dhoties (upto 1/2" nakhi Border)	0 9 6
Dhoties (Calcutta, 1x8" P.B.)	Not quoted.
Drills	0 7 6
Domestics	0 7 1
Domestics	0 7 1
Salita	Not quoted
Chadars	0 9 0

White Bleached.—

	Per Piece.
Longcloth	0 14 0
Dril	7 4 11

Yarn.—

	Per lb.
4s (All Waste)	0 3 0
6- 1/2 (Waste)	0 3 4
7 1-/2s	0 4 2
10-1/2s	0 4 7
12-1/2s	0 4 10
16s	0 5 6
20s	0 6 2
24s	0 6 9
32s	0 8 0
40s	0 9 2
60s	0 13 1
80s	1 4 2

Satyagraha Arrests At Bharatpur

BHARATPUR, May 27

Seven Satyagrahis of the Prajamandal from Bhusaval under the Dictatorship of Mr. Bahgwat Prasad Arya were arrested near the Kotwali as a sequel to their marching in a procession carrying the Prajamandal Flag and shouting Prajamandal slogans.

Six of them were later released.

United Press

Military Adviser To Kathiawar States

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, May 26.

Captain J. C. Lewis 113th F.F Rifles, Military Adviser, Gujarat Circle, Indian States Forces, is appointed to officiate as Military Adviser Kathiawar States Forces, in addition to his own duties", is the order of the Central Government signed by C. Lalimor, Secretary to the Government of India.

Optimism Will Win In Long Run, Says Dr. Gilder

(Continued from page 14.)

that was a fact and I said that every effort will be made to have complete prohibition in this Province within the next three years. That was in August 1937. On the first of August this year, or soon after, two years will have elapsed and we shall have only one year left in which to finish that programme.

CRY IN WILDERNESS.

When that policy was enunciated in the Assembly, it was opposed by only two or three members of the Progress Party. One member of the Muslim League Party blundered into some sort of opposition, but then it was explained away; and what the members of the Progress Party themselves thought about it can be seen from some of the speeches. For instance, Dr. Pollaco said "my voice will be like one crying in the wilderness", and Sir John Abercrombie, the Leader of the Progress Group, thus summed up the situation—"from the speeches that we have heard, it is obvious that there is an overwhelming majority in favour of the policy of prohibition".

JAMNADAS' PROPHECY

I need not dilate here very much more than to say that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, in his speech was prophetic on that occasion. He said that opposition there will be from various quarters, but that will all subside; implacable opposition there will be from one quarter, and that will be the quarter of those who are interested in the trade. And, I am afraid, that prophecy is being fulfilled to-day. The policy was agreed to without a division in the Assembly.

Let me point out another thing that we have in the Assembly. Every year, at budget time, so many departments of the Government come under survey. It is for the Opposition to choose which departments they would like to criticise. The first year that we came into office, land revenue was criticised first, and excise came next. Since that time two other budgets have been introduced, but the Opposition parties have not cared to put in the excise policy for criticism showing that they agreed with the policy that has been carried out by the Government. Several speeches on the general discussion of the budget have been made, and they have mainly concerned themselves with the taxation proposals and indirectly with prohibition, but nobody has put down prohibition for regular discussion.

Now, the policy of the Congress is Prohibition, and it is Prohibition in every Province in which the Congress is in power. But every Province is left to work out its policy in its own way. For instance, in one Province they started working it out by taking one District, then adding another District, then adding a third, and so on, and they have done now, I believe, five Districts. In another Province, the policy was being carried out by first shutting out all supply of opium, and later on coming to alcohol and dealing with it by shutting up a large number of shops. The policy that we set for ourselves from the beginning was entirely different. We set out and chalked out a line for ourselves.

ATTACK ON CITIES

Our policy from the very beginning was to attack cities and to attack the big industrial centres. We had, in the first year of the programme, rural prohibition also. But we took only two or three areas where different difficulties prevailed. For instance in one district, namely, Gujarat, there was the toddy problem and a big railway running through the dry area. In the Karnatak the problem was more transport through water. In Ahmednagar District, the problem was more transport through roads and the neighbouring Mahomedan Indian State. But we concentrated from the very beginning on big industrial cities. The first city that we took was Ahmedabad. Simultaneously, or soon after, we introduced the two dry days in Bombay and we found that we succeeded very well in those areas. In Ahmedabad our success has been estimated by various people at various figures, but even our worst enemies have not estimated it at less than 90 per cent.

We have also had total Prohibition in a rural area, namely Bardoli area, where the people were quite prepared for it.

DRY DAYS

We have had those two days-dry days—in Bombay, of which, I think, everybody present here has probably experience. Now, in Bombay, we found, last year for instance, that is before the dry days came in, that if you took the average day's consumption on a week day at 100, the figure of consumption on the pay day was 300, and the figure of consumption on the day after was 250, so that these two days consumed roughly five and a half times the average day's figure. In the early days after the introduction of these dry days, we found that the consumption, of course in Bombay, had been stopped; but what we did was this; we took the consumption of the previous day, and we took the consumption of the following day and the excess of consumption in the suburban areas for these two days where more people went. Dividing it all up and distributing, we found that the consumption per day was 70 instead of 100. The average was 100; on the pay day it was 300 and the day after it was 250 and we reduced that to 70 per day. I shall go back to this later in another part of my speech.

GRADUAL PROCESS

After the success that we had in Ahmedabad and after the success of these two dry days in Bombay, naturally the next thing that we thought of was Bombay City, because our programme, as I said, was to go on to industrial areas and to cities. The next industrial area is Sholapur City. Sholapur City is going to have its two dry days just as Bombay City had, and now Bombay City following the foot-steps of Ahmedabad, will become a completely prohibition area.

KEY TO SUCCESS

Now, another reason why we preferred cities is that the problem which we have to face is entirely different in a city from that in the country. The problems in a city are, in a way, more intense. Watching has got to be more efficient and preventive work has got to be more effective. But, at the same time, if we succeed—and I am perfectly sure that we are going to succeed—in Ahmedabad and Bombay Cities, we have broken the back of the Anti-Prohibition Movement; and if we can show success in those two Cities, then Prohibition is going to come not only in this Province but all over India in a very short time.

Another reason is, the revenue has got to be replaced. We had only replaced about 20 lakhs of revenue out of the 322 lakhs. So we had to replace half of that revenue this year, and the other half next year. Now, naturally, such revenue can be better collected in cities than in rural areas. There are more men capable of paying taxes in cities than there are in the rural areas, and consequently we came to the cities; we discussed a good many methods of taxation and we have chosen one. May be, it is not liked by many people. Of course, nobody likes paying a direct tax out of his own pocket. But we are perfectly prepared to be convinced that any other tax is better.

STRANGE COINCIDENCE

It is, in a way, a strange coincidence that when the Peshwas also introduced Prohibition, they chiefly took up the cities and their Prohibition was in Poona and in the Ahmednagar cities. Now, we have been told very often, "Why don't you proceed slowly?" We cannot proceed slowly. We may be able to proceed slowly in the rural areas, but we certainly cannot proceed slowly in urban areas. Think of the thousands of licences that are existing in the Bombay City. If you close some of them, do you think it is going to make any difference? I can tell you of a case in Poona. A toddy shop was fetching a large amount of revenue. It had become unpopular and as bad luck would have it, the shop was 95 yards away from a mosque when our rule was that it should not be within 100 yards. I issued an order and he had to shift it. Wherever he tried to get a shop people objected. Ultimately I said, "Well, we have to sacrifice the revenue; I don't know where I shall get it from; but we shall have to sacrifice it by closing the shop." Do you know that Government have not lost almost a single pie over it? While we expected that the loss would be several thousands of rupees in fact we lost about Rs. 100 or Rs. 150, because of the surrounding shops. The number of trees that he was tapping was taken over by the neighbouring shops and the servants also were taken over by the surroundings shops. The consumption, therefore, remained the same and the revenue also remained the same.

TREE-FOOT BOOTHS

I will give you another instance. Just after we came into power, came the question of tree-foot booths. You know what a tree-foot booth is: It is where fresh toddy from the tree is to be sold at the foot of the tree. I found there were about 82 tree-foot booths in Bombay and most of them in the northern part of the city. The northern part of the city was being built up. I went to one place which looked to me like a toddy shop. I asked: "Where is your tree and where is your tree foot booth?" He took me to the backyard and said: "There is the tree," pointing out to a scraggy palm-tree, "there is its foot and here is my booth." Well, on enquiry I found that there were 42 tree-foot booths of that kind. A tree-foot booth which is not a tree-foot booth has no right to exist, and, therefore, should be wiped off. I was asked: "These booths bring in a lakh and a half of revenue, and what are you going to do about it?" I said that Rs. 75,000 of the loss would be made up by surrounding shops. That is how tree-foot booths were wiped out. Do you know what the result was? We gained Rs. 15,000. Not only did we not lose a single pie, but we actually gained Rs. 15,000 by closing up 42 tree-foot booths.

THAT SHOWS YOU THAT ADVANCE OF THAT KIND—PROCEED SLOWLY IN SPACE—IS NOT POSSIBLE.

ONLY REMEDY

Then, you say: "Proceed slowly in time." Well, I told you the rosy side of the dry days in Bombay. Now, let me unfold to you the other side. Certainly in the early days the consumption went to 70, but now the consumption is rising on the dry days. Last month it had gone over a 100, though it is much below the 300 level, but it is rising. On enquiry I found that in spite of our rule, there is a fair amount of credit dealing, a fair amount of borrowing for the day at a high rate of interest, and thirdly we found that the Indian housewife is not as good an expert in putting her hand into her husband's pocket as her sisters in the West. She leaves enough for him to go and spend for the day after the two days' closure. Consequently, we found that slow advance in time also is not effective and the only way that can effectively bring prohibition is the sudden stoppage of liquor. Then, you may ask us: "What is going to happen in the future?" I would only draw your attention to what the Finance Minister said

"We cannot, simply cannot leave the task at this stage, and must find the needed money to carry the programme to its natural consummation; and let me say this on behalf of the Ministry, it is our object to complete this work next year. As far as we can see at this time, we shall only be able to do so by seeking from the Central Government other sources of revenue and embarking on further economies."

So, that is what we are going to do next year.

Well, I am afraid, as I told you, I am not going to make a non-stop speech for three months. I regret I am not, therefore, able to cover the whole ground, but I will finish with a story which I told in the Legislature itself.

OPTIMISM WILL WIN

There were two frogs that went out in search of food one night. They entered a dairy. Each of them jumped into a milk can. After they had their fill, they tried to come out. Now, you know what the inside of a milk can is—shiny, slippery and inclined the wrong way to come out. Now, one of the frogs was a pessimist. The pessimist frog swam round and round, tried to get to the top, fell to the bottom, continued this process for some time, and finding it could not come out went to the bottom and was found drowned there the next morning. The other frog was an optimist. He clambered up again and again, fell back many times, swam round and round, tried to clamber up, fell to the bottom, but would not give up its effort the whole night, and was found the next morning sitting at the top of the can on a pat of butter. So, in spite of all the croakings of the pessimist and the anti-prohibitionist frog, the prohibitionist frog will be found sitting at the top of the can on a pat of butter. (Applause).

Flying Club For Patna

PATNA, May 26.

A move is afoot to start a flying club in Patna It is understood that the sponsors of the move have been assured Government support in the shape of grant of a sum as the price of two 'planes.

It is proposed to start the Club without loss of time so that the services of the Club are requisitioned by the Reception Committee of the next Congress session if necessary.—United Press.

Wallace Discloses U. S. A. International Conference Plan

EXPORT SUBSIDY TALK RENEWED

Continuance Of Cotton Loan

Bombay, May 28

The New York cotton market advanced on Liverpool and Bombay buying of distant months in belief that Mr. Wallace's speech is strengthening the chances of export subsidy, although the bullish tendency was partially offset, by the fact that October is now above new crop loan basis and New York and Liverpool parity is already narrow. The outlook of continuce price fastising loans is sustaining the market.

Mr. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture has disclosed that the U. S. A. was calling an International Conference in the summer or autumn to find out ways for improving cotton prices by dividing world markets equitably among all exporting nations. Meantime it would be necessary for the U. S. A to embark on a programme of subsidising exports to regain a fair share of the markets and dispose of the record surplus.

Mr. Wallace further advocated the continuance of cotton loan and benefit payments, with increased efforts to expand domestic consumption and the re-enactment of processing tax.

NEW YORK MARKET

The market opened steady. At the opening July was quoted unchanged at 8.90 and advanded to 8.97 on trade buying nears. Market was strong, but realising and long liquidation supplied contracts. At the closing of the market there was free selling still session finished steady with a rise of 2 points at 8.92c. per lb. Spot cotton prices were 1 point down with 9.82c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

New Orleans market was strong and prices advanced to 4 to 11 points in forward trading, while Spot cotton prices were unchanged at 9.52c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points with 4.45 for October Bombay liquidation. There was hedging of outsiders and local selling on Mr. Wallace's speech advocating export subsidies, pending possible international cotton conference agreement. The market closed steady at a decline of 3 points in October at 4.48d. per lb. Middling American Spot cotton prices were 4 points down with 5.48d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton market was rather weak and Giza futures were 9 to 8 points down while Uppers futures were 6 to 5 points down. The Alexandria cotton market was easy and Sakels were quoted 13 to 9 points down and Ashmouni futures were quoted 12 to 5 points down.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (12-59 p.m.)	8.97+07
New York July lowest (10 a.m.)	8.93 unchgd
Liverpool October highest	4.50—01
Liverpool October lowest	4.44—07

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Declined owing to bulls realising before the holidays. There are very few buyers. The uncertainty as to subsidy presses on the market.

Subsidy in near future appears likely to be approved. If so think Liverpool decline only moderately and New York advance.

Liverpool: Export subsidy fears have increased following decision of House Representatives to accept Appropriations Bill without division and Wallace statement that pending International Conference to work out equitable division of export markets United States have no option but to secure their fair share by subsidies. It appears almost certain that 1937 Farm Act wil be continued unchanged and augumented by either fixed or variable export subsidy.

Latest Southern advices suggest that planted acreage is not much above 25 millions as many small farmers turning to substitute crops.

New York: Secretary of Agriculture advocates export subsidy in continuance of loan to support United States price.

July liquidation offset by transfers to distants with new outside and New Orleans buying.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:—

'Wallace recommends continuation of loan. Maintenance fair share world market now by export subsidy programme later by international agreement.'

'Think new crop loan will establish floor under market. Consider distant positions present discounts together with probability exports subsidy very attractive to foreign buyers.'

'Export subsidy apparently unavoidable.'

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Whatever emerges Congress think Liverpool free market next year advise sell January 1940 but January 1941.

With renewed subsidy talk think new crop months high enough July may go higher on spot position but think purchases dangerous now.

New York: Secretary of Agriculture proposes subsidy process tax retain. Loan expect strong opposition.

Market influenced by demand for inflationary legislation think market may do better for a time although we would suggest taking advantage of such a bulge to sell merchants are not buying the basis being prohibitive.

Market affected favourably by Wallace speech recommend buying near months prefer buying new crop.

Secretary of Agriculture speech encouraged demand for new crop months advances may go somewhat further but advise caution.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 27.

July	8.90
October	8.33
December	8.09
January	8.08
March	7.98
May	7.98
Middling Spot	9.77
	Nominal.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 27.

July	9.04
October	8.42
December	8.21
Middling Spot	9.52

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 27.

11 a.m. RANGES.

July	—
October	Closed
December	—

NOON CALL.

	Rs. a. p.
July	—
October	Closed
December	—

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 27.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	3,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to The Continent	Nil.
Day's Export to China and Japan	Nil.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 27

Following a rise of 2 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 168/12 for July Aug and Rs. 156/12 for A/M. Market advanced to Rs. 169/4 for J/A on offices buying. But at this level Jobbers came out to sell and market declined to Rs. 167/8 for J/A and Rs. 156 for Broach A/M.

At this level market was steady and advanced to Rs. 168 for July/Aug. but at the closing there was realising and market declined to Rs. 167/8. At 4-30 p.m. rates were as under:—

Broach J/A 1939	167 10 0
Broach A/M 1940	155 14 0
Oomra July 1939	159 12 0
Oomra D/J 1940	142 0 0
Bengal July 1939	124 0 0
Bengal D/J 1940	118 0 0

Lowest Rs. 168/12, Broach J/A 1939.

WEATHER OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT

Entire Belt general rains, heavy rains in Eastern Belt. The daily official U. S. Government forecast says; more rain expected very unfavourable.

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, May 27.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U.P.	133	130	127	124	
Punjab	133	130	127	124	
Rajputana	135	132	129	126	
Oomra No. 3	164	162	160	158	...
C. P. No. 1	175	173	171	169	...
C. P. No. 2	168	166	164	162	...
Broach No. 2	...	175	173	171	169
Punjab-Ame.	...	199	197	195	193
Surat	...	215	213	211	209
Rajpipla	...	212	210	208	206
Navsari	...	224	222	220	218

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, May 27.

Bengal Superfine	132/33
Bengal Fine	128/30
Bengal F.G.	126/27
C. P. 1	169/71
C. P. 2	165/66
Arvi	166/67
Amraoti	159/63
Ellichpur	165/66
Berar	162/63
Malkapur	157/59
Khandesh	146/53
Jalna/Sailu	155/57
Burwah/Sanavad	159/61
Khandwa	161/63
Mathia F.G.	131/36
Broach	174/75
Punjab 4 F.	183/88
Punjab 289F.	213/18
Sindh N.T.	196/98
Ankleshwar/Jaghadia	203/05
Surat	208/10
Navsari	218/20
Western Farm	186/88

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, May 27.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st. September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh		38,645	52,720
Central India	191	215,235	42,645
Barsi and Nagar	283	78,131	146,218
Hyderabad-Gaorani	25	4,362	40,015
Berar	1	161,722	317,597
Central Provinces	63	37,180	74,268
Total Oomras	563	535,276	673,403
Dholera	1,108	230,531	107,284
N.-W. Provinces		4,318	2,803
Rajputana	169	66,535	15,290
Sind-Punjab	786	318,370	509,631
Broach	152	409,703	251,977
Coompta and Dharwar	636	90,042	43,197
Westerns-Northerns	1,032	59,270	20,121
Cocoanada		84	13
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,629	2,745
American		3,362	177,711
Egyptian, African and Sudan	921	305,100	424,538
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		95	1,171
Total	5,367	2,025,315	2,229,884
Arrived by road to 25th May 39		366,231	...

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept. to 25th May.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Europe	405	255,853	231,847
Japan and China	10,400	943,369	564,068
Coast Ports	50	28,319	53,148
Up-country by Rail		214,562	295,088
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		1,125	19,477
Total	10,855	1,443,228	1,163,628

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 26-5-39	3726000	7649000
Receipts Yesterday 26-5-39	10000	11000
Exports to date 26-5-39	3272000	5486000
Stock at Ports 19-5-39	2047000	2685000
Stock at Interior Towns 19-5-39	2689000	2212000
Stock at Liverpool 19-5-39	806000	1197000
Visible Supply 19-5-39	5431000	6465000
Quantity in sight 19-5-39	8794000	13154000
Quantity out of sight 19-5-39	8998000	9570000

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, May 26

GIZA 2—	
Spot	6.61—9
May	6.42—5
July	6.47—8
October	6.49—8
November	6.52—8
January	6.56—8
March	6.58—9
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.78—6
May	5.58—6
July	5.60—5
October	5.57—5
November	5.56—5
January	5.57—5
March	5.59—5

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach J/A New York July Rs. 43. Broach A/M New York October Rs. 30 1/2

Broach A/M New York May Rs. 36 1/4

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, May 27

Yesterday London gold prices were unchanged at £7-8-5 1/2. London Paris exchange rate was unchanged at 176.73. Dollar Sterling Cross rate was closed at 4.68.18 at London and 4.68 3/16 at New York. London silver prices were unchanged at 20d. for Spot and forward quotations were also unchanged at 19 13/16d. There was some American trade buying. Business was very small. Market was quietly steady. Later on market was steady but idle.

New York Spot silver prices were unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 0/8. London Bombay Spot parity was Rs. 52-11 1/4 and forward was Rs. 52-4 1/2. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 23-11-0. In the local market business was restricted and price fluctuations were narrow.

GOLD

Ready	37 1 9
Jeth delivery	37 2 0
Jeth Tejimandi	0 1 0
Ashad delivery	37 2 6
Ashad Tejimandi	0 2 0

SILVER

Ready	52 13 0
Jeth delivery	52 12 6
Jeth Tejimandi	0 3 0
Ashad delivery	52 11 0
Ashad tejimandi	0 10 6

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 27.

Spot	19-15/16
Forward	19-3/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 27.

Gold bars fine per oz.	£7.8.5-1/2

EXPORT OF GOLD

Bar gold of the value of Rs. 32,25,537 was exported from Bombay to foreign countries for the week ended Saturday May 27.

The s.s. "Takliwa" which sailed from Bombay during the week carried a consignment valued at Rs. 17,081 for Mombassa. Four other consignments of the total value of Rs. 32,08,456 were shipped to London by the P. and O. mail steamer "Carthage".

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 1,22,42,10,119.

LONDON METALS

London, May 26

Copper	£42 10 0
Lead	£14 13 9
Tin	£225 5 0
Spelter	£14 1 3

Bombay Metals

London Market—	Bombay, May 27.
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£42-5-0
Standard copper 3 months	£42-12-6
Electrolytic copper	£48-10-0
Bombay Market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 49-10-0

Tone:—Steady.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, May 26.

June	£11-18-9.
July	£12-0-0.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, May 27.

Castorseeds Sept—	
Opening	30 4 0
Highest	30 4 0
Lowest	30 4 0
Closing	30 4 0
Groundnuts Aug.—	
Opening	32 11 0
Highest	32 13 9
Lowest	32 8 3
Closing	32 11 0
Cottonseeds Sept.—	
Opening	26 15 0
Highest	27 0 6
Lowest	26 14 6
Closing	27 0 0
Cottonseeds May—	
Opening	26 7 0
Highest	26 7 0
Lowest	26 7 0
Closing	26 7 0

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, May 26.

May	54 7/8d.
May New	50 3/4d.
July	52d.
October	54 7/8d.
December	56 1/8d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, May 26.

July	dol 0.78 5/8.
September	dol 0.78 1/2.
December	dol 0.79 1/2.

New York Sugar

New York, May 26.

July	1.98.
September	2.02.
November	2.09.
January	1.99.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, May 27.

Ready Javas	16 9 0
Shipment June	6 9 6
Shipment July	6 8 6
Shipment Aug.	6 7 3
Shipment Sept.	6 1 6

Java Spot F 7.00 (nominal).

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, May 26

SAKELS—	
July	11.67—13
November	12.13—9
ASHMOUNI—	
June	9.45—12
August	9.59—11
October	9.62—11
December	9.70—7
February	9.74—7
April	9.80—5
GIZA—	
July	11.57—10
November	11.64—14
January	11.71—13
March	11.75—13

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 27

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	96/12
2 3/4 per cent 1948/62	98/8
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	99/10
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	102/2
3 per cent 1963/65	96/12
3 1/2 per cent 1947/55	103/8
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	107/4
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	110/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	114/12
5 per cent U P Bonds	98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	100/6
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	103/12

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55	114/1
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124

CORPORATION DEBENT

4 per cent 1972 B P T	108
5 per cent 1959 M Deb	118
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	107
6 per cent M Deb 1954	127
6 per cent K P T 1956	127

Tone: Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, May 27

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 13/16 to December

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 27/32 May on

Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32

Bank's buying D D 1/5 29/32

Bank's buying 3 months 1/5 31/32 to Aug. 1/6 Sept. April

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 287 3/4

Bank's buying T T 285 1/2

Bank's buying D D 284 3/4

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,306

Bank's buying T T 1,326

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 3/4

Bank's buying T T 77 5/8

Bank's buying 60 days 77 1/8

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 64 3/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 64 1/4

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 84 1/2

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 47

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 156 7/8

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 85 3/4

CROSS RATES—

Hongkong London 1/2 29/32 27th instant

Shanghai London 0/8 1/4 27th instant

Japan London 1/2 1/64 27th instant

Java London 8.69 3/4 27th instant

New York London 4.68.18 26th instant

London New York 4.68.18 26th instant

London Paris 176.73 26th instant

London Italy 89.05 26th instant

London Belgium 27.50 1/8 26th instant

London Switzerland 20.77 2/4 26th instant

London Berlin 11.67 1/2 26th instant

London Stockholm 19.41 26th instant

London Amsterdam 8.72 26th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Quiet. Uncertain.

Gold £7-8-5 1/2 25th instant

Gold £7-8-5 1/2 26th instant

Silver London Ready 20 25th instant

Silver London Ready 20 26th instant

Silver London Forward 19 13/16 25th instant

Silver London Forward 19 13/16 26th instant

Silver New York Ready 43 25th instant

Silver New York Ready 43 26th instant

London discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 25th instant.

London discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 26th instant

London discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 25th instant

London discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 26th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1/2 per cent.

3 months 1 per cent

6 months 1 per cent

Tone: Quiet.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

No Sterling was purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, the 26th May 1939.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, May 26

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	74
3 1/2 per cent	86 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	98 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	103 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	106 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	108 3/4
3 per cent 1942/47	105 1/4
3 per cent 1949/52	96 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	69 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War loan	95 5/8
4 per cent Funding oan 1960/90	108 1/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	38/9 steady

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 27.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s—	
June	98 0 0
August	98 0 0
October	98 0 0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s—	
June	109 8 0
August	109 8 0
October	110 0 0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s—	
June	142 0 0
August	142 8 0
October	143 0 0
Yarn No. 40s—	
June	218 0 0
August	218 0 0
October	218 0 0

Produce Receipts

Bombay, May 27.

Wheat	18,678 cwts.
Linseed	9,934 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	245 cwts.
Poppyseed	30 cwts.
Groundnuts	4,932 cwts.
Castorseed	1,077 cwts.
Rice	17,294 cwts.
Myrabollams	2,604 cwts.
Cottonseed	10,603 cwts.
Gram	1,863 cwts.
Jowar	173 cwts.
Bajree	1,355 cwts.

Small Improvement In Steel Shares

ASSOCIATED CEMENT REGISTERS ANOTHER RISE

Textiles Steady

BOMBAY: May 27.

The Wall-Street market opened firm and remained steady up to the close with a firm undertone on hopes of tax revision and scattered good business news. U. S. Steel shares closed at a rise of 1/2 dol. at 48-1/4 dol. and Anaconda Copper closed at a rise of dol. 1/4 at 24-3/4 dol.

The local market opened easy on the report that arbitration by Babu Rajendra Prasad and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in connection with the Labour dispute has not materialised as the Labour Union has not agreed to the terms of reference of the Arbitration Board.

After opening weak and slightly declined further on scattered selling the market picked up good strength and particularly active support was lent by Professional Bulls. Tata Steel shares were the first to respond, followed by slightly better inquiry in other sections.

After early weakness, the local Share Bazar improved under increased buying. However, the undertone of the market was fairly steady with active buying in Tata Steel shares.

At the moment the market seems in a reactionary mood for active speculative counters, but other sections are receiving mere attention. Cements have achieved a sustained rise.

European news seem to be less disturbing and there is a decided change in the feeling.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,290 and declined to Rs. 1,285, advanced to Rs. 1,326 and finally closed at Rs. 1322-8. Bombay Dyeing after opening at Rs. 752 advanced to Rs. 757 and closed to Rs. 756 Associated Cements opened at Rs. 122 and advanced to Rs. 130 but declined to Rs. 128-8 on realising, again advanced and closed at Rs. 129-4.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY: May 27.

100	Ahmed. Advance	255 0
100	BOM. DYEING	756 4
100	CENTURY	207 8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	210 0
100	COLABA	107 5
100	Coorla	83 2
250	David	25 0
250	Dawn	280 0
1.	E. D. Sassoon	0-3-9
100	Finlay	92 8
100	GOKAK	128 0
1,000	Hindustan	1675 0
100	Indore	42 8
100	Khatau	82 0
100	KOHINOOR	218 0
200	Laxmi	427 3
250	Madras United	25 0
100	MORARJI	112 0
250	Model	42 0
50	MYSORE	85 0
100	NEW GREAT	138 0
100	Osmanshahi	41 5
100	PHOENIX	200 0
25	Sassoon Silk	65 8
1,000	Sholapur	2,725 0
50	SIMPLEX	69 8
1,000	SWADESHI XD	199 6
100	SWAN	88 0
500	Vishnu	1040 0
1,000	Westerns	860 0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	105 8
25-500	Central	32 11
500	Imperial	1,552 8
125-500	Imp. Conty.	390 0
50-100	India	141 8
100	Reserve Bank	111 8
5	Union	6 1

CEMENTS

100	Associated	129 4

INSURANCE

100	Empire	640 0
15-100	Jupiter	13 0
20	Mercantile	53 8
17-75	New India	38 10
200	Oriental	4275 0
10-50	Vulcan	7 3

ELECTRIC

25	Ah. New	54 8
10	Amalgamated	12 0
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,435 0
10	Ajmer	11 4
50	Bombay Tram.	128 0
100	Bombay Suburban	141 4
10	Broach	10 4
100	Karachi	191 0
100	Poona	181 4
100	Surat	152 8
100	TATA HYDRO	151 8
1,000	TATA POWERS	1,280 0

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	1,000 0
100	C Province	101 8
100	Dh Baramati	101 8
100	Gujarat	98 8
100	Mandra Bhon	99 8
100	Pachora Jamner	87 0
100	Sara Serajganj	100 8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, May 27

Bombay Dyeing (753/12) 752 757 755 756
Century (208) 207 208 207/8
Central India (210) 209 210
Kohinoor (218) 213 219 218
New Great (186/8) 187 183 184
Simplex (69/8) 69/8
Swadeshi (198/8) 197 199 198/8 199/8
Associated Cement (128/4) 128 129 130 128/8 129/8 129/4
Andhra (1435) 1435
Tram Ord (127/8) 128
Tata Hydro (151/8) 151/8
Tata Power (1277/8) 1275 1282 1277 1280
T Steel Defd (1315) 1299 1285 1302 1300 1320 1312 1326 1315 1320 1322
T Steel Ord (276) 273 275 278 277 278 278/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (159/4) 159 160
Bellapur (179) 179 178/8
B Steam (226) 226 227 228
B Burma (460) 455 459 461 462

500	Tapti Valley	763 12

MININGS

9	Burma Corp.	5 11
2sh	Indian Copper	1 12
		XD
2sh.	Indian Copper	XD 1 12
10	Shivrajpur	36 12
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1,322 8
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	278 8

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	340 0
10	Air Services	7 12
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	178 8
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	760 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	228 0
125	B. BURMA	462 0
50	B. BURMA CONT.	158 12
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 5 9
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	84 0
100	IND. BLEACHING	93 0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	42 8
100	I. Radio Defd.	325 0
100	I. Radio Ord.	325 0
100	Port Canning	71 0
30	Premier Con.	70 0
10	Scindia	17 15
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	38 8

PREFERENCE

5-1/2	Amalgamated (T F	106 0
7	p. c. Andra Valley	1445 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	295 0
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	78 8
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	557 8
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	105 0
6-1/4	p.c Prem Const. 2nd	96 8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	144 1
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1,546 4
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	207 8
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd.	160 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	680 0

DEBENTURES

3-3/4	p.c Andhra Valley	101 12
6	p.c Andhra Valley	105 10
7	p.c. Bombay Telephone	50 10
7	p.c. Sholapur	77 8
8	p.c. Tata Hydro	105 8

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

AMERICAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS

STATISTICS. New York, May 26.

	Season To Date	This Week.	CORRESPONDING. Season 1937/38	Week 1938
Total in sight (excluding linters)	8,883	89	13,199	45
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	5,722	111	5,309	65
Exports from U. S. Ports	3,277	48	5,496	44
Of which to Japan	845	17	612	2
Of which to China	91	2	90	—
Of which to Great Britain	446	6	1,562	6
Of which to Germany	435	4	833	9
Stock at New York	—	—	—	—
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	2,008	—	2,654
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	2,665	—	2,191
World's visible supply	—	7,718	—	8,510
Of which to American Cotton	—	5,344	—	6,361
Forwarded to World's mills excluding linters)	9,174	176	9,719	129
Receipts at U. S. Ports	9,174	176	9,719	129
	3,726	24	7,649	21

U. S. Government certificated stocks are 19,000 bales.

N.B.—All in bales: 000's omitted.

HIGH & LOW COTTON

Bombay, May 26.

Broach J/A highest 170 1/2; lowest 168 3/4; closing 169 1/4

Broach A/M highest 157 5/8: lowest 156 5/8; closing 157 1/8

Oomra July highest 162 1/2; lowest 161 1/2; closing 161 5/8

Oomra D/J highest 143; lowest 142 1/2; closing 143

Bengal July highest 125 3/4; lowest 125; closing 125 1/4

Bengal D/J highest 119 1/2; lowest 118 1/2; closing 119 1/4

Night session: Broach J/A opened Rs. 168 1/2, highest Rs. 168 7/8, lowest Rs. 168, closed Rs. 168 1/2. Broach A/M closed Rs. 156 3/8.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 27

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent paper	96/10
4 per cent 1960/70	110/14
5 per cent 1945/55	113/14

BANKS

Bank of Baroda	105/8
Bank of Hindusthan	27/12
Bank of India	141/8
Central Bank	32/11
Imperial Bank F P	1552/8
Imperial Bank P P	390
Indian Overseas Bank	46/8
Reserve Bank	111/8
Union Bank	6/2

TEXTILES

Ahmd New Textiles	357/8
Ambica	258/12
Arun	220
Arvind	1080
Asok	195
Bharatkhand	2000
Bombay Dyeing	755
Buckingham and Carnatics	173
Calico	570
Central India	210
Century	207/8
Colaba	107/8
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	480
Elgin	102/8
Gokak	127/8
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore	46/4
Jubilee	202/8
Khatau Makanji	81/4
Kohinoor	217/8
Laxmi Cotton	427/8
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	78/12
Morarji	111/14
Mysore	85
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	183/12
Raipur	577/8
Rajnagar	175
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	64
Sholapur	2800
Simplex	69/6
Swadeshi	199/6
Vishnu	1040

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley Ord	1435
Tata Hydro Ord	151/4
Tata Power Ord	1280

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics	141/4
Ajmer Electrics	11/4
Amalgamated	11/4
Bombay Suburban	141/4
Bombay Tram	127/8
Lahore Electrics	445
Surat Electrics	146/4

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown	340
Associated Cements	129
Belapur	178/2
Bombay Burma New	158/12
Bombay Burma Old	461/4
Bombay Steam	227/8
Bombay Telephone	83/8
Br B Petrol	3/5/6
Burma Corporation	5/11
Dalmia Cement	11/12
Indian Bleaching	92/8
Industrial Investment Tr	42/8
Indian Radio Ord	307/8
Indian Radio Defd	301/4
Indian Copper XD	1/12
Indian Iron	25/12
Mysore Sugar	30
Port Canning	70/8
Premier Construction	70
Rohtas Industries	21/14
Scindia Steam	17/15
Shivrajpur	36/4
Tata Oil	38/8
Tata Steel Ordy	278
Tata Steel Defd	1320
Bengal Steel Corp	12/13

JUTES

Birla Jute	16
Howrah XD	53/2
Hukumchand	5/2
Kamarhatty	483
Kanknarrah	372
Lawrence	350
Reliance	59

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 27.

T. T. London on:—

New York	4.68.16
Paris	176.73
Berlin	11.67
Madrid	42.25
Montreal	4.69-3/8
Amsterdam	8.71-11/16
Brussels	27.50-1/8
Milan	89.05
Berne	20.78-5/8

N.B. London Stock Exchange, London Seeds and Produce, London Oils Rubber and Liverpool cotton markets were closed on 27/5.

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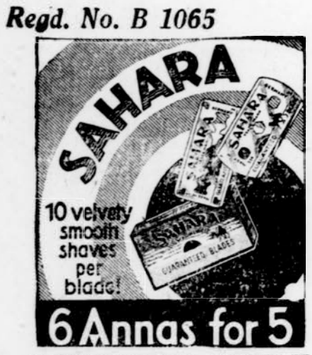

IT PROTECTS SKIN LEAVING IT SMOOTH, COOL AND REFRESHED AFTER SHAVE.

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 29, 1939

Accidents Tribunal Upholds Sabotage Theory

E. I. R. AUTHORITIES EXONERATED

Remarkable Similarity In Important Features

SIMLA, May 28.

The view that the five accidents on the East Indian Railway in 1938-39 could not fairly be attributed to the negligence of either the Railway administration or the Bihar Government is expressed by the East Indian Railway Accidents Tribunal, 1939, whose report has just been published.

The Tribunal, it will be recalled, was appointed to inquire into the causes of, and circumstances leading up to, five recent incidents on the Railway which pointed to deliberate attempts at train wrecking by the removal of essential parts of the permanent way.

PERSONNEL OF TRIBUNAL

The Tribunal consisted of Mr. Justice Broomfield, Judge of the Bombay High Court, Bombay (President), Dewan Bahadur M. V. Vellodi, Collector, South Canara, Madras and Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad, Sessions Judge, Punjab. The Railway assessors were Mr. R. Lean, Chief Mechanical Engineer, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and Mr. A. M. Sims, Deputy General Manager, North-Western Railway.

The accidents took place on June 7, 1938 between Muthrapore and Sankarapur; on October 16, 1938 near Bhadaura; on January 12, 1939 between Chichaki and Hazaribagh Road; on January 22, 1939; and on February 15, 1939 between Kylahat and Chunar. While the first three accidents involved loss of life in the latter two serious disaster was only prevented by the timely discovery of the damage to the track.

ITS FINDINGS.

The findings of the Tribunal are that in the three cases in which trains were wrecked, tampering with the track had been done maliciously with the deliberate intention of derailing the trains while in the latter two instances the cause of the tampering with the track could not be ascertained although it was perfectly clear that the track was tampered with by human agency.

Summarising the conclusions they state: "In each of the three cases, Muthrapore-Sankarapur, Bhadaura and Hazaribagh, there was a gap in the line caused by a length of railway being disconnected. It could not have been forced out at the time of the derailment for in that case the fittings and fastenings belonging to it and connecting it with the preceding and following rails must have been twisted and damaged In each of the three cases the fish-plates, bolts, nuts etc., belonging to the disconnected rail were found lying in the vicinity quite undamaged. In one case two of the nuts had actually been rethreaded.

SABOTAGE, ONLY EXPLANATION.

"There is a remarkable similarity in important features in the three cases which cannot be the result of mere coincidence. In each case the accident occurred at night or in the small hours, when there was no moonlight, at a dangerous place (Bhadaura perhaps is an exception) and a lonely place. In each case it was an important passenger train that was derailed. No explanation other than sabotage will bear examination.

"There is no evidence that the track was defective. On the contrary we are satisfied that it was in very good condition. There is no evidence worth the name that the rolling stock was defective. There was no distortion of the track before the point of derailment, and therefore no "hunting" or other peculiarity of the engines (as to which in any case there is no evidence, could have been the cause of the accidents.

"Moreover, as our technical advisers tell us, and we fully believe, no engine which had caused its own derailment could cept by a miracle, put itself on to the rails again."

NO PROOF

As regards the two subsequent cases of attempted train wrecking, namely, at Jamooee and Kylahat-Chunar the Tribunal reject the suggestion put forward by the Bihar Counsel that the track had been tampered with by one or more gangmen in order to obtain a reward for reporting the matter. They declare that the evidence does not exclude the possibility that these may not have been deliberate attempts at wrecking trains, but that the causes could not be ascertained.

Examining the other suggestion that this might be the work of employees or ex-employees of the Railway who had been affected by retrenchment, the Tribunal observe that there is no proof that railway employees were concerned in these cases.

In this connection the Tribunal suggest that the authorities concerned should consider whether the standard strength of the supervising staff is sufficient to prevent employees doing damage to property, and whether it is not necessary to reinforce the railway police.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

Examining the precautions taken by both the Railway and the Government the Tribunal point out that the Railway had been alive to the seriousness of the sabotage problem for some years past and they specifically mention steps taken in 1933 when a system of surprise patrols was introduced at the request of the Government; this was discontinued, with Police concurrence in 1934. They observe that negligence cannot fairly be imputed either to the Railway Administration or to the Bihar Government in this connection

They further point out that the General Manager of the Railway drew the attention of the Government to the dangerous situation prevailing and suggested the adoption of preventive measures. The Tribunal are of opinion that he could not be blamed for not introducing, as a permanent and general measure, the system of surprise patrols which was tried as a temporary measure in a limited area in 1933.

"On the other hand," they conclude, "although it would be a truism to say that if measures similar to those which have been taken since Jamooee had been introduced in 1937 the grave disasters of 1938 and 1939 would probably have been prevented, the Local Government can hardly be blamed for not realising the necessity for such extraordinary precautions. It is easy to be wise after the event, but the recent epidemic of serious railway crime could not very well have been anticipated."—United Press.

Lahore Arrests

Charge Of Attempting To Create Riot

LAHORE, May 28.

On charges of attempting to create a Hindu-Muslim riot 20 Hindus were arrested and bailed out.

One Muslim tailor was also arrested.—A.P.

CALCUTTA. The Servants of India Society is considering the opening of a rural development centre in Nowrangpur, an agency area of Koraput district, for which a scheme has been drawn up by Mr. L. N. Sahu.

A copy of the scheme has been sent to the Hon Mr. Biswanath Das, Premier of Orissa.—A.P.

RETALIATION REMEDY

For Ceylonese Move To Repatriate Indian Workers

COLOMBO, May 26

Mr. H. M. Desai, President of the Indian Mercantile Chamber of Ceylon, who, it is understood, twice interviewed the Governor of Ceylon in connection with the question of repatriation of 8,000 Indian daily paid workers, in an interview to the "United Press" characterised the action of the Sinhalese Board of Ministers as a "coup d'etat" meant to strike the public imagination.

It is too sudden, too drastic and calculated to lead to further estrangement of the relations between India and Ceylon, added Mr. Desai. "The Ceylon State Council betrays a complete lack of farsight and statesmanship, as the present proposal will seriously prejudice the impending trade talks between Ceylon and India."

CHANGED CONDITIONS

Mr. Desai also remarked that his Chamber in past had warmly supported Ceylon's demand for a reduction in the Indian duty on Ceylon copra; but the altered circumstances necessitated a change in the attitude and if Ceylon pursued her present policy of anti-Indian drive, the Indian Mercantile community would be compelled to advise the Government of India not to concede Ceylon's demand of granting a further preferential tariff on Ceylon coconut products.—United Press.

KASTURBHAI'S VIEW

COLOMBO, May 26

Mr. Kasturbhai Lalubnai, Director of the Reserve Bank of India, who is on a visit to Colombo, interviewed by the "United Press" regarding the present impasse created by the recent legislation proposed to be introduced in the State Council, said that it was unthinkable that Ceylon—a good neighbour of India with so many intimate ties—should adopt a policy which was likely to imperil the most harmonious relations existing between two countries for the past many centuries. It cannot be gainsaid that each country was bound to need the assistance of the other in more than one matter.

Mr. Kasturbhai further remarked that it was difficult to believe that Ceylon could achieve her economic prosperity by the repatriation of a few thousand Indians. He wished that the prominent politicians of Ceylon should take a larger view of the question that a friendly neighbour like India was a much greater asset to Ceylon in many ways than the few jobs that the proposed repatriation could bring to Ceylonese.—United Press.

The marriage of Mr. Jayantilal, son of Mr. and Mrs. Pranjiwandas Tarachand Shah with Kumari Vilasprabha Shroff, M.A., was celebrated at Rambaug, C. P. Tank, on Saturday.

No Room For 'Forward Bloc'

Congress Is Revolutionary: To Strengthen It Must Be Aim Of All

PESHAWAR: May 28.

"The Congress organisation itself is a Forward Bloc and there is no scope at present whatever for the formation of a separate bloc within the Congress. This will only lead to further confusion in Congress ranks and divide the organisation from end to end."

Thus declares Mr. Arbab Abdul Ghaffoor Khan, Parliamentary Secretary, N.-W.F.P. Government and President of the District Congress Committee, Peshawar, in the course of a Press statement.

"I have seen the statement of Dr. Ghosh," adds Mr. Arbab, "regarding his appeal to form a Forward Bloc in this Province. I would advise Doctor Sahib not to move in the matter further. There is hardly any need in the country, much less in this Province, for any such bloc. We all belong to the Congress which institution has been our pride. Let us not do anything which might harm the Congress and for which we might have to repent later at leisure. The Congress by itself is a revolutionary organisation to strengthen which should be the aim of all. Let us cease inventing new names which make confusion worse confounded."—United Press.

FIRST NEWSPAPER MUSEUM

To Be Inaugurated In Allahabad

BENARES, (By Mail)

The Hon Mr. Sampurnanand, Minister of Education will inaugurate the permanent Newspaper Museum at Allahabad in July under the auspices of the Vidya Mandal, Allahabad.

Maharaj Kumar Sir Vijaya of Vizanagram is the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

This will be the first Newspaper Museum in India

The Vidya Mandal, Allahabad, has already organised three All-India Newspaper Exhibitions at Allahabad. The first was inaugurated by Mr. Ramananda Chattterji, the second by Dr. Sachchindanand Sinha and the third by Dr. C. Y. Chintamani.—A.P.

INDIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE CONFERENCE

CALCUTTA, (By Mail)

Under the auspices of the Indian Political Science Association, the second Indian Political Science Conference will be held at Lahore on January 3 and 4, 1940 under the presidentship of Dr. P. N. Banerjea, M.L.A., (Central), ex-Minto Professor of Economics, Calcutta University.

The subjects for discussion are: Recent trends in political theory; working of the Central and Provincial Governments in India and international relations and affairs. —A.P.

No Half-Way House To Prohibition

Gilder On Futility Of Gradualism

Optimism Will Win In The Long Run: Address To Bombay Rotarians

In the course of his speech made at the Rotary Club luncheon on Tuesday last the Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Excise and Public Health, Government of Bombay, said:—

For at least the last three months, people in the Bombay City have read continuously in the newspapers about Prohibition, have talked incessantly about, it, and, I believe, have thought for hours about it; and as you are not expecting from me a non-stop speech lasting for three months, I have got to limit myself to a very small portion of the subject, and I propose to limit myself to what the Government of Bombay has thought in the past, of what it is thinking of doing at present and what it is going to do and the how and why and wherefore thereof.

The Abkari Department of the Government dates back almost to the establishment of the British Government in India; but it was in a sort reconstructed somewhere about 1878. At that time, the revenue from excise—from drinks and drugs—in the whole Province was about 32¼ lakhs, of which Bombay City contributed about 9 lakhs. The revenue rose, and in the post-war period it was 450 lakhs. In the year before the Congress took office it was 322 lakhs, of which Bombay City contributed about 116 lakhs.

RATIONING SYSTEM FAILS.

So far as Indian opinion about Prohibition is concerned, soon after the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms, in fact at the very first sessions of the Council newly elected, the then Excise Minister Mr. (now Sir) Chunilal Mehta talked about the excise policy and he said that reduction of the number of shops, curtailing of the hours of shops and taxing liquor—those measures were to be continued, but they were not all and they would not lead to a safe excise policy. Next year he introduced the rationing system. But, unfortunately, rationing was based on a year when the consumption and the income were high (just as the income-tax returns for the year were also very high), and as the financial policy was also based on income-tax, we got nothing from the Government of India on that for a number of years. So also, the rationing system being based on the largest consumption, failed in the end.

NEXT STEP.

Soon after, the late Dr. Dadachanji, a former Mayor of Bombay, moved a resolution. When passed, the resolution read thus:—

"This Council recommends to Government to appoint a committee to consider and report, in all their aspects, upon the question of drink and drug traffic in this Presidency and its total prohibition."

It may interest some of the hearers to know that amongst those who spoke on that occasion were Mr. Naoroji Dumasia and Mr. Cowasji Jehangir. A committee was appointed—most of the members of the committee are alive to-day, I am glad to say, which consisted, amongst others, of Mr. Hooseinbhoy Lalljee, Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, Mr. Dadubhai Desai, the late Mr. D. N. Madan, Mr. Jehangir Petit, Mr. Jamshed Mehta of Karachi and the Rev. Macnicol. The report of the Committee come in 1924, recommending that Government should declare total extinction of the drink and drug traffic as the goal of its excise policy.

TWENTY YEARS' PLAN.

Just after the report was published and before Government could consider it, a resolution was moved in the Council recommending to Government that the goal of the excise policy should be total prohibition, and that it should be achieved by certain means within a period of 20 years. That was in July 1924. In February 1925, the Government declared their policy, and they declared it in these words:—

"In view, however, of the strong public opinion on this question and also the intrinsic moral value of the policy of total prohibition, Government have come to the conclusion that serious efforts should be made to surmount the difficulties, both financial and administrative, which stand in the way of the adoption of such a policy. They are, therefore, pleased to accept the recommendation of the committee and to declare that the ultimate object of their excise policy is total prohibition."

At that time the Indian members of the Government were Mr. (now Sir) Chunilal Mehta, Mr. (now Sir) Cowasji Jehangir, Khan Bahadur Hidayatullah (now Sir Gulam Hussein), Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi (also now knighted) and Mr. B. V. Jadhav Subsequently that policy was confirmed in various speeches by succeeding Ministers, including Sir Rafiuddin Ahmad and last, Diwan Bahadur (now Sir) S. T. Kambli. The Central Assembly also carried a resolution in 1925 in favour of prohibition.

PUPPETS' PLAN.

The Interim Ministry that followed on the new Government of India Act when the Congress refused to take office, also evolved a scheme of prohibition in ten years.

Then came the Congress. From the earliest days of the Congress, the Congress had been fighting for excise reform. During the last twenty years, it had made prohibition its goal.

CONGRESS POLICY.

Naturally, therefore, when the Congress came into power, it had to define its policy, and that policy was defined in the Legislature in August 1937 in these words:—

"It is the clear-cut policy aiming at complete prohibition; prohibition of the use, import, sale and possession of all alcohol, including foreign liquor, country liquor, toddy and of opium and of drugs. No consideration of revenue will stand in the way of pursuing desirable methods.

And that was strongly applauded by the members of the Assembly.

"Any steps taken in pursuance of this policy will be such as are capable of complete enforcement as the prohibition that is intended is real and not an eye-wash."

Then, it was stated that it was the Government's ambition to carry it out within the next three years, and I was asked whether

(Continued on Page 12 Col. 5)

CHARLIE CHAN INVESTIGATE

HELLO, MR. HEDRIN! AFTERNOON BARBARA! I SEE INSPECTOR CHAN AND MR. BARROW MADE IT ALL RIGHT!
AUREOLE MINE
THIS IS ROGER CRANE, MY MINE CAPTAIN! HE'S BEEN WITH ME FOR TWENTY YEARS-SINCE HE WORE KNEE PANTS! WE'VE BEEN THROUGH A LOT TOGETHER!
YES... A GREAT DEAL! IT'S TOO BAD TH' WAY THINGS ARE! THAT MINE COULD BE BURSTING WITH ACTION JUST —JUST LIKE TH' POWERS MINE ACROSS TH' RIVER!
© McNaught Syndicate, Inc.
IF YOU'RE NOT TOO TIRED CRANE AND I WILL TAKE YOU BOTH DOWN TO LOOK AT THE MINE....
YOU'RE ALL IN, DAD! YOU MUST TAKE A NAP! —ROGER AND I WILL TAKE THEM DOWN!

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